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THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST is supplied by subscription to the whole of the members of EIGHTEEN CHEMISTS' SOCIETIES in the British Empire, including Ireland, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, and the West Indies. Besides, its paid subscription circulation at home and to all parts of the civilised world is intrinsically and numerically unique.

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CONTENTS: Vol. LXXI., No. 24 (Series No. 1455).

	PAGE		PAGE
American News	888	Observations and Reflec-	
Australasian News	890	tions	897
Bankruptcy Report	891	Personalities	909
Birth	894	Pharm. Soc. of Great	
Books, New	896	Britain:	
Business Changes	893	Evening Meeting ...	902
Canadian Notes	888	Election of Annui-	
Chemical Society	901	tants	903
Chemists' Windows	905	Pharmaceutical Society	
Collego Notes ... <i>Col. Supp.</i>		of Ireland:	
Coming Events ... <i>Col. Supp.</i>		Council-meeting ...	903
Correspondence	915	Poisonings	901
Deaths	894	Scientific Progress	896
Deed of Arrangement ...	891	Scotch News	886
Demerara Doings ... <i>Col. Supp.</i>		Society of Arts	901
Editorial Comments:		South African News ...	889
Joseph Ince	898	Trade-marks Applied for	908
November Trade	899	Trade Notes	893
Acetic-acid Manufac-		Trade Report	911
ture	899	Welsh News	887
Notes	900	Wills	892
English News	884	Winter Session:	
Festivities	904	Manchester, Ply-	
Formosan Camphor	896	mouth, Great Yar-	
French News	887	mouth, Aberdeen,	
Gazette	891	Edinburgh, Lancas-	
German Notes ... <i>Col. Supp.</i>		ter, Teesside,	
India and the East	890	Chemist - Opticians,	
Information Wanted ...	910	Barnsley, Stockport,	
Irish News	886	N.E. Lanes, Hull ...	906
Legal Reports	891	Blackpool, Halifax,	
London Drug Statistics	914	Glasgow, Edinburgh	
Marriages	894	Trade	907
Medical Gleanings	909	Liverpool	908
New Companies and		Women in Pharmacy ...	910
Company News	892		

INSETS.

("C. & D.," Winter Issue, January 25, 1908.)

THE distribution of circulars and price-lists through THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST is a remarkably effective form of advertising to those who deal in chemicals, medicines, and other kinds of chemists' goods. It originated with THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, and our method of distribution enables us to accept insets actually printed to the order of advertisers in the manner they desire. This is important, as such insets are not officially permitted to be distributed by newspaper post, while THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST method has official sanction. We thus ensure delivery, which to advertisers is a *sine qua non*. Besides, the distribution of such insets in a trade journal of the high business reputation of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST is in itself a first-class introduction, and sure means of bringing orders. The Publisher will be glad to supply full particulars to any inquirer.

Summary.

The subjoined paragraphs give the gist of the more important matters in this issue, with the object of showing at a glance what has happened during the week. See also "Contents" in the first column.

NOTE the Christmas closings on p. 884.

THIS year's Nobel prizemen are mentioned on p. 909.

IDRIS, LTD., do not pay a dividend on their ordinary shares this year (p. 892).

ANOTHER SOAP TRUST LIBEL ACTION for 50,000*l.* damages has been started (p. 886).

GOODS may be ordered by halfpenny post on invoice forms. See the note on the subject (p. 900).

THE terms upon which French pharmaceutical products are to be admitted into Canada are mentioned on p. 888.

IT IS SUGGESTED that the manufacture of acetic acid from duty-free alcohol is in official contemplation (p. 900).

TRANSVAAL CHEMISTS want greater facilities from the revenue department for manufacturing pharmaceuticals (p. 889).

W. STRATTON, M. SNOWBALL, and E. PARRISH are the candidates who have not been elected pharmaceutical annuitants (p. 903).

THE CARTHUSIAN MONKS have succeeded in an appeal against Mr. Justice Joyce's decision depriving them of their trademark for chartreuse (p. 891).

THE position of Formosan camphor is well stated in an official letter which we have received from the Camphor Monopoly Bureau (p. 896).

THE use of ferments in therapeutics is growing. At present lactobacillin is receiving attention on account of its value in gastro-intestinal affections (p. 909).

IN connection with the arson proceedings at Nottingham, Mr. Wm. Thomson, the employer, and Lee, the second assistant, have been arrested (p. 885).

THE SOUTH AFRICAN CUSTOMS TARIFF COMMISSION has commenced its labours, and we report proceedings at which Mr. Dixon, of Port Elizabeth, gave evidence as to the drug-trade (p. 889).

THE removal of the company clause from the Pharmacy Bill is viewed with apprehension by Mr. James Reid, who criticises the President's speech at Sheffield. Other correspondents also write on the subject (p. 915).

THE BOARD OF TRADE RETURNS for November show that the exports and imports of the year are practically equal to the total for 1906. We give a concise statement of the more important facts in an article on p. 899.

CHEMICAL STANDARDS in relation to the Pharmacopoeia was the subject discussed at the evening meeting of the Pharmaceutical Society this week, Mr. D. Lloyd Howard opening the debate, and giving some sound advice and good information (p. 902).

AUSTRALIAN "PATENT" MATTERS are marking time at present (p. 889), except in London, where the proprietary articles section of the Chamber of Commerce is completing arrangements for lobbying in the Commonwealth Parliament by two delegates from this country (p. 900).

THE DEATH ROLL is heavy this week, and includes the names of Mr. Joseph Ince (pp. 895 and 898); Mr. Samuel Hall, Treasurer of the Society of Chemical Industry (p. 894); Mr. J. W. Bowen, a former pharmaceutical examiner; Mr. H. Chapman, Scarborough (p. 894); and Mr. James Smiles, Edinburgh (p. 896).

THE following are a few of the subjects which have been discussed at chemists' associations during the past week:

The sale of Part 1 poisons (Hull and Edinburgh).

Pharmaceutical testing (Blackpool).

Trade topics worth attention (Halifax).

Official limits of sensitiveness in scales (Edinburgh).

Advertising of proprietary prescriptions (Edinburgh and Halifax).

Dentistry up to date (Liverpool).

These are reported in the section beginning on p. 906.

PRICE-ALTERATIONS in drugs and chemicals are mostly of minor importance, but fairly numerous, and largely in buyers' favour, this being due to the approaching close of the year and the dearth and scarcity of money which dominates the business situation in Europe and America. Crude Chinese camphor, turpentine, taraxacum, lead salts, carnauba wax, coconut-oil, cream of tartar, citric acid, lemon oil (c.i.f.), ammonia sulphate, and soda nitrate are all cheaper. Thymol and distilled lime oil are dearer. Castor oil was very irregular, but much lower at the annual auction (p. 911).

English News.

Local Newspapers containing marked items of news interesting to the Trade are always welcomed by the Editor.

Brevities.

An explosion occurred on December 7 at the chemical works of Messrs. Sullivan at Moss Bank, Widnes, but no one was seriously injured.

Mr. Edwards, an assistant at Dean's Drug-stores, Biggin Street, Dover, was knocked down by a tramcar on Friday evening and sustained a fractured jaw and a nasty scalp wound.

On December 4, Mr. W. H. Davies, chemist and druggist, of Mill Street and Commercial Arcade, Guernsey, was unanimously elected Worshipful Master of the Old Mariners Lodge No. 168 of Freemasons.

At Chesterfield on December 6, Edward Arthur Whitby was sent to prison for ten days for stealing a bottle of sweets from the counter of the shop of Mr. J. R. D. Barfoot, chemist and druggist, West Bars.

Christmas crackers are on show in many of the store chemists' both in Newcastle and Sunderland. Messrs. Marshall & Son, of Fawcett Street, Sunderland, have a fine window display with pictorial background.

At Torquay on December 11, a tramp named Burns, hailing from Greenwich, was committed for trial at the quarter sessions for smashing a large plate-glass window with a brick at the establishment of Mr. F. March, chemist, Torquay.

At Thames Police Court on December 10, the Magistrate ordered the destruction of six cases of dried white of eggs, which had been seized at a confectionery-works in Mile End. It was alleged that the stuff was intended for use in the manufacture of the popular sweetmeat nougat.

At Reading on December 6, Richard Arthur Jones, mineral-water manufacturer, was fined 20*l.*, at the instance of the Commissioners of Inland Revenue, for being concerned in "unlawfully removing, depositing, and concealing a quantity of saccharin with intent to defraud his Majesty of such duty."

Gertrude Lane, wife of the manager of the branch of Boots, Ltd., at Southend, left her home on December 6, ostensibly to visit a friend at Benfleet, a few miles away, but has not been seen since. Mrs. Lane is thirty years old, and has brown hair and grey eyes. She wore a green costume and a green hat trimmed with fur.

The Local Government Board having assented to the proposal to erect bacteriological and antitoxin laboratories at Belmont, the Metropolitan Asylums Board have appointed Dr. G. E. Cartwright Wood as bacteriologist at a salary of 600*l.* per annum. An assistant bacteriologist, at a salary of 300*l.*, rising to 350*l.*, will shortly be appointed.

The Secretary of the Infirmary and Dispensary, Warrington, which is generally known as the "Warrington Infirmary," writes to inform us that Dr. T. E. Flitcroft, concerning whom we had a paragraph in our issue of November 30 (p. 812), was not connected with the "Warrington Infirmary," but with the "Warrington Union Infirmary."

At Newington Sessions, London, on December 11, George Knowles (33), chemist and druggist, Harborne, was bound over for sending a letter threatening to murder his wife, from whom he is separated. The defence was that Knowles was so distraught with grief at being unable to reach his children that he was scarcely responsible for his actions at the time he wrote the letter.

The production of "Merrie England," an Old English opera, at the Theatre Royal, Halifax, last week was of special interest to chemists. The piece was "put on" by the Halifax Light Opera Society, and Mr. Gibson Dixon, chemist and druggist, Mr. Harry Hebden, pharmaceutical chemist, and several lady friends took a leading part in the production, which was a distinct success, a profit of 90*l.* being assured.

On December 7, at the Wellcome Club and Institute, Dartford, an American bowling alley was formally opened by Mr. H. S. Wellcome. The bowling alley consists of two pitches decked in heavy oak erected in a large building specially built for the purpose. Mr. Wellcome was accom-

panied by Mrs. Wellcome and their little son, and a large number of club members were present.

The meeting for December of the Manchester Section of the Society of Chemical Industry was taken up by a long and exhaustive description of some experiments which had been made by Dr. F. W. Skirrow on the determination of phenols in gas-liquors, and of the distribution of such phenols in the liquors obtained in various parts of the gas-purifying plant.

At an inquest at Hammersmith, on December 10, into the death of a retired major of the Indian Army, named Dalrymple-Clark, a medical man stated that there were marks of hypodermic injections all over the body. He understood that deceased had sometimes injected as much as 20 grains of atropine and morphine in one day. The doctor, however, was of opinion that death was primarily due to tuberculous disease.

At Bow Street Police Court on December 7, Florence Weston (22) and Harriet Turner (30) were remanded on a charge of stealing from their employers, the Edwards Harlene Co., Ltd., of Holborn. The father of the first-named prisoner was charged with receiving the goods, and in his rooms the police found seven bottles of Harlene, four of brilliantine, three jars of skin-cream, a bottle of hair-dye, and four boxes of shampoo-powder. Six bottles of Harlene and one of brilliantine were found at Turner's house.

Professor Thomas Barker, who for twenty years was Professor of Mathematics at Owens College, Manchester, died last month, leaving estate to the value of 46,833*l.* Of this sum he left to the Victoria University, Manchester, upon trust, bequests amounting to about 40,000*l.* to found a Professorship of Cryptogamic Botany, and "to found bursaries or scholarships for the encouragement and assistance of students of ability, especially those of slender means, in the departments of mathematics and botany."

Christmas Holidays and Stocktaking.

The offices, warehouses, etc., of Messrs. Burroughs Wellcome & Co. will be closed from Tuesday evening, December 24, until Friday morning, December 27.

Messrs. F. Newbery & Sons, Ltd., Charterhouse Street, London, E.C., will close on Christmas Day and Boxing Day, and on the last two week-days in the year for stocktaking.

Messrs. Thomas Tyrer & Co., Ltd., Stirling Chemical-works, Stratford, London, E., will close their works, warehouses, and offices on Wednesday and Thursday, December 25 and 26, only.

Messrs. T. Morson & Son, 14 Elm Street, Gray's Inn Road, London, are closing their offices and warehouse on Wednesday and Thursday, December 25 and 26, and are opening again for business as usual on December 27.

Messrs. S. Maw, Son & Sons will close 7 to 12 Aldersgate Street, E.C., from one o'clock on Tuesday, December 24, to Thursday, December 26, for the Christmas holidays, and on Monday and Tuesday, December 30 and 31, for stock-taking.

The offices and works of Messrs. Allen & Hanburys, Ltd., will be closed from Tuesday evening, December 24, till Monday morning, December 30. Small urgent orders will be attended to on December 27 and 28 at the Plough Court, E.C., and Vere Street, W., establishments.

Foreign and Colonial Telegrams.

The Postmaster-General gives notice that on and from January 1, 1908, the deposit account system in connection with the acceptance of foreign and colonial telegrams at post-office counters will be extended to inland telegrams and telephone calls (trunk and local) originating at call offices on post-office premises and connected with the post-office exchange system. At the same time the present system under which commission at the rate of 2 per cent. is charged on the value of the telegrams will be discontinued and the under-mentioned charges will come into force:

For accounts rendered in the present detailed form, an annual fee of 2*l.*, payable in advance, covering as a maximum 1,000 telegrams or telephone calls.

For "summary" accounts, giving only a simple statement of the total amount, an annual fee of 2*l.*, payable in advance, covering as a maximum 2,000 telegrams or telephone calls. If before the expiry of the year these numbers are exceeded,

a further fee of 2*l.* will be charged, and a fresh period of a year or less will begin.

Deaths under Anæsthetics.

In the Southwark Coroner's Court on December 7, Dr. F. J. Waldo held an inquest on John Ching (68), who died under an anæsthetic at Guy's Hospital. Considerable importance was attached to the inquiry, as this is the thirty-eighth death under an anæsthetic which has occurred in that institution within a few years, and the court was crowded with medical men. The evidence showed that there was nothing unusual about the case, which was one of cancer under the tongue. A.C.E. mixture was first used, followed by chloroform, and it was while the chloroform was being administered that deceased collapsed and died. Dr. Waldo ascertained from witnesses that acetone chloroform was used, and that an inquiry is proceeding at the hospital into deaths under anæsthetics, a committee of house surgeons, anæsthetists, and governors having been formed for the purpose. The jury returned a verdict of death by misadventure.

Poor-law Notes.

Miss Myfanwy Jones, chemist and druggist, daughter of Alderman Peter Jones, has been appointed dispenser at the Aberystwyth Infirmary.

The Newcastle-on-Tyne Board of Guardians have appointed Miss Adelaide Hunter, Glenthorn Road, Newcastle, as dispenser at the workhouse, at a salary of 65*l.* per year, rising by annual increments of 2*l.* 10*s.* to 75*l.*

Fire.

An alarming fire occurred on December 10 in the basement of the premises of Boots, Ltd., at 29 Farringdon Road, London, E.C. The basement was filled with stock, including a large quantity of books, paper, packing-cases, and straw, and it is believed that the fire was smouldering among the straw for some time before it was discovered. When the shop was opened at 8.30 in the morning nothing was noticed, but an assistant who went into the basement discovered the fire, and the place was very soon full of smoke. Six fire-engines, several Salvage Corps tenders, and two escapes were quickly on the scene; the basement ventilators were pulled up, and through these tons of water were poured, and three-quarters of an hour after the alarm was received the brigade was able to leave. The damage done was principally to fancy goods, and the greater part was more damaged by water than by fire.

Birmingham Notes.

Messrs. Cadbury have offered to present a packet of their chocolate to each of the 15,000 children who are to be regaled with Christmas fare on December 25.

The 'Varsity becomes the richer by a gift of nineteen acres of ground near the new buildings at Bournbrook by Lord Calthorpe. It is to be laid out as a University playing field.

Messrs. Gould's shop is the first to put on its Christmas dress. Both windows are draped with coloured hangings, and a rich assortment of perfumes, soaps, and other things dear to ladies is on view.

The Midland Optical Society is to hold a first annual dinner at the headquarters, Acorn Hotel, Temple Street, Birmingham, on Thursday, January 9, 1908. Professor J. H. Poynting, F.R.S., D.Sc. (President), will preside.

The proposed medical service for Birmingham has been abandoned. Five hundred and fifty medical men were invited to the meeting, and about a hundred turned up. Of these twenty-seven were for and sixty against the report presented.

Out of an electorate of 7,647 voters Mr. R. Brown, pharmacist, Spring Hill, who had an opponent for a casual vacancy on the local Council at the last moment, polled 109 and Mr. East 61. There were thirteen polling-stations, at each of which were three persons in charge, and the official costs work out at 10*s.* per vote.

East Lancashire Notes.

Mr. R. Lord Gifford, of Blackburn, is a robust Liberal with the broadest views. At a meeting last week he advocated that municipalities should utilise to the full all Acts aiming at land reform.

At an inquest on December 9, concerning the death of a five-months-old child, it was stated in evidence that the

child was habitually given liquorice or magnesia as a laxative. No measure whatever was used. The Coroner (Mr. Robinson) said it was rather a dangerous thing giving these medicines haphazard without the advice of a chemist or a doctor.

Congratulations have been showered by East Lancashire chemists on Mr. John Rennie, the popular Secretary of the N.E. Lancs Chemists' Association, whose marriage is announced elsewhere in this issue. Following the marriage ceremony a reception was held, and the honeymoon is being passed in London. The bridegroom's gift to the bride was a gold pendant set with tourmaline and pearls.

Alderman Ralph Shorrocks, Deputy-Mayor of the Borough, completed on December 5 fifteen years as President of the Darwen Tradesmen's Association, with which the chemists are affiliated. The Alderman has presided over this body since its formation. Addressing the annual gathering, Mr. Shorrocks mentioned that the membership of 151 was two below last year. The income of the Association's plate-glass scheme stood at 1,546*l.*, and 542*l.* had been paid in bonuses and 406*l.* for breakages.

A Phenol Mystery.

At Manchester on December 5, an inquest was held on Mary Lomax (26), the wife of a builder, who took the last remaining dose from a bottle of "phenol-mixture," and died very shortly afterwards from carbolic-acid poisoning. The evidence was that in February last a Wesleyan missionary had purchased from a chemist an 8-oz. bottle of "phenol-mixture" for colds. This was apparently given to the deceased woman's mother, who in turn gave the last dose to her daughter. The label on the bottle was that of Mr. W. Marsden, chemist and druggist, Beswick Drug-stores, Ashton New Road, and Mr. Marsden said he had supplied phenol-mixture in the bottle some time ago, but he could not say to whom. The mixture contained "24 grains of phenol, some glycerin, and water to 8 ounces." He had examined the remaining liquid in the bottle, and found that it contained carbolic acid in crystals, but he certainly did not supply the mixture like that. The jury returned a verdict of death from misadventure.

The Nottingham Arson Charge.

There was a further sensational development in this case on Monday, December 9. Interest in the case has increased week by week, and the doors had to be closed at the last hearing to keep the court from being overcrowded. Ernest Bradbury, a chemist's assistant, had on three previous occasions appeared in the dock on the charge of maliciously setting fire to the premises of his master, Mr. Wm. Thomson, at 128 Derby Road, and the line of cross-examination by Mr. W. E. Comery, the prisoner's solicitor, had been such as to implicate Mr. Thomson and his confidential clerk, Robert Lee. Monday's proceedings should have begun at half-past two, and the twenty minutes' delay in which the Court had been kept was explained when Thomson and Lee were placed in the dock by the side of Bradbury. Their appearance in custody naturally created a great sensation. It transpired that Thomson and Lee had been arrested in the precincts of the court, and they were forthwith charged with conspiring with Bradbury to burn down the premises. Each of the prisoners pleaded not guilty to the charge. Dr. Tinsley Lindley, counsel for the prosecution, said the cross-examination at the previous hearings (*C. & D.* November 23, p. 778, November 30, p. 813, and December 7, p. 852) had brought out some allegations. At the first and second hearings the prosecution were not in possession of any facts, and they had to rely on the suggestions heard. Since that time certain information has come to the hands of the police, and they have felt it their duty to include the whole of the three men in a charge of conspiracy. No doubt (he said) there will be further things laid against them, but that day it would be sufficient to let the charge stand. He therefore proposed to prove arrest and to ask that the case be remanded. The detective-superintendent who arrested Lee and Thomson said that when he read over the warrant to them and charged them jointly with Bradbury neither made any reply. He asked for a remand for the purpose of getting further evidence. Mr. R. Hallam, who appeared for Thomson, asked for bail; but the Chairman (Mr. F. Acton) said that at that stage they should not entertain any

applications for bail, and prisoners were remanded until December 20.

Fred Reynolds Memorial Fund.

At a meeting of the committee at the Hotel Métropole, Leeds, on Tuesday, December 10 (Dr. Wm. Gabriel, of Keighley, presiding), the Hon. Secretary reported that the sum paid into Lloyds Bank, Leeds, to the credit of the fund amounted to over 100*l.*, and a considerable number of promised contributions had yet to be received. It was resolved to notify friends of the movement of the committee's intention to close the fund at the end of January 1908. A discussion as to the proposal to erect a Fred Reynolds Memorial Wing, giving additional dormitory accommodation at the Arnside Summer Holiday Camp for poor Leeds children, was adjourned until February, as a question of extending the lease of the land is under consideration. It was decided to invest the fund so as to secure an income sufficient to aid the children's summer holiday movement in some distinctive form. All who wish their names associated with the memorial, and who have not already subscribed, are requested to forward their contributions at early convenience to Mr. W. H. Scott, Hon. Secretary, "Yorkshire Post," Leeds.

Theft Charges.

John Robinson and George Clarke were, at North London Police Court on December 11, charged, on remand, with stealing three bottles of scent, a bottle of smelling-salts, and a bottle of orange quinine from a cabinet in the shop of Mr. Fred Soutar Booth, chemist and druggist, of St. Paul's Road, Canonbury. Robinson, who had a previous conviction against him, was sent to gaol for three months and his companion for fourteen days, both with hard labour.

At Canterbury on December 6, Frank Leonard Shirley was charged with stealing six packages of Scott's pills belonging to Finn & Sons, Ltd., druggists and patent-medicine vendors, Castle Street, Canterbury; and Percy Frank Turk was charged with receiving them, knowing them to have been stolen. The evidence showed that Shirley, who was engaged by Finn & Sons as a typist, sent the pills by rail to Turk, who disposed of them as part of a bankrupt stock to Mr. George Downer, who bought them on behalf of Mr. F. J. Oliver, chemist, Maidstone. Shirley was bound over under the First Offenders Act, and Turk was fined 5*l.*, and 14*s.* 6*d.* costs.

Irish News.

Local Newspapers containing marked items of news interesting to the Trade are always welcomed by the Editor.

Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland.

Applications for the undermentioned examinations should be lodged with the Registrar by 11 A.M. on the respective dates: For the Preliminary examination on Thursday, December 19; for the Pharmaceutical Licence examination on Tuesday, December 24; for the Pharmaceutical Assistant examination on Monday, December 30; and for the Registered Druggist examination on Tuesday, December 31.

A New Irish Industry.

Referring to the prohibition of whale-fishing on the coast of Norway by the Norwegian Storting some few years ago, and commented on in this journal at the time, a correspondent informs us that a Norwegian company are erecting works at Burton Port, co. Donegal, for developing the whale-fishing, and so the trade is being driven from Norway to England, *via* Ireland. Already the cry is made that the herring-fishing on the coast of Ireland will suffer. Great things are expected in Norway when the new line connecting Bergen and Christiania is opened shortly.

Carriage on Empties.

At the Castleblayney Board of Guardians a letter was received from Dr. McBride stating that the London and North Western Railway Co. had written him to the effect that empties addressed to Messrs. Sumner & Co. have been lying at Lime Street Station, Liverpool, since April, as Messrs. Sumner refuse to pay the carriage on them, amounting to 9*s.* 6*d.* The Clerk said this was rather an important

matter. It was very good of Dr. McBride to send the empties back, as it was not his business to do so, and it was too bad that he should be treated in this manner. He would ask the Board to make an order on the matter. The Clerk was directed to communicate with Messrs. Sumner with reference to this, and it was suggested that the matter should subsequently be brought under the notice of the L.G.B.

Guardians' Drugs.

At the meeting of the Boherhoy Guardians a letter was read from the contractors, Messrs. John Clark & Co., stating that there is no maximum amount of solids laid down in the case of tincture of belladonna which the analyst reported as not up to the standard, and they therefore decline to replace the supply.

Compensation Cases.

Arising out of the Belfast strikes, a claim was heard at the Recorder's Court on December 6, in which Messrs. Thomas McMullan & Co., wholesale druggists, Victoria Street, claimed 36*l.* 8*s.* 4*d.* for damage to goods and bottles which were destroyed by the mob on August 3. The Recorder awarded the full amount claimed.

At the same Court, Messrs. James A. Beck & Son, Ltd., chemical-manufacturers, Dalton Street, claimed 5*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* for damage to oil, white-lead, and harness; also 15*l.* for damage to a four-wheeled van overturned by a riotous crowd. The Recorder awarded 12*l.* compensation.

Scotch News.

Local Newspapers containing marked items of news interesting to the Trade are always welcomed by the Editor.

Aberdeen and the North.

The food and drugs inspector is again on his rounds, arrowroot and laudanum being the articles most in demand.

The Formulary Committee of the Aberdeen Pharmaceutical Association invite suggestions from chemists with regard to the local Formulary which is in course of preparation.

The committee of chemists who undertook the prosecution of the appeal in the *Gall v. Slessor* action have concluded their labours, and it is understood that it will not be necessary to call upon the individual guarantors for their subscriptions.

Edinburgh.

In the current number of "The Student," Mr. Herbert M. Spoor, chemist and druggist, is, in his capacity of President of the Students' Union Conservative Association, represented seated beside Viscount Milner, on the occasion of the latter's visit last month.

The Chairman of the North British Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society is to be presented with a badge to wear on official occasions. It has been subscribed for privately and so liberally that a chain might also have been started, but "chains and slavery" is still a living phrase in Scotland.

Several cases of dog-poisoning occurred in Murrayfield last week. An evening paper suggests that gastritis may be the cause; but irresponsible persons undoubtedly appear to have strychnine in their possession in both the town and county. Last August a bullock, grazing in a field at Fala, was poisoned; and several dogs were destroyed in Dalkeith at the same time.

Glasgow and the West.

Messrs. McNaught Bros., chemists, Greenock, have opened a branch at Partick Street, Port Glasgow.

Dr. Robert Girvan, the oldest parochial medical practitioner in Scotland, died at Maybole on December 9.

An action for libel by Lever Brothers, Ltd., of Port Sunlight, has been raised against the publishers of the Glasgow "Daily Record," the damages claimed, it is stated, being 50,000*l.*

Some experiments in growing tropical trees in the open air at Corrie have turned out most successfully. Quite a number of gums have been acclimatised, and they are thriving in great style.

Widespread regret was expressed in the city when it became known that the state of Lord Lister's health is such that he cannot arrange to visit Glasgow to receive the freedom of the city.

The changeable weather has affected even the local verse-mongers. In an evening paper one breaks forth thus:

'Tis sad, perchance, to think a cold
Should, as vulgarians say, have "pipped" us,
Yet never was "the mood" cajoled
On camphor oil or eucalyptus.
On ipecacuanha-wine,
At best but poor, inferior sherry,
How can a rhymester e'er incline
To seem, through melancholia, merry?

Principal MacAlister was a guest at the annual dinner of the West of Scotland Iron and Steel Institute in Glasgow on December 7. In replying to the toast of "The University and Educational Interests in the West of Scotland," Principal MacAlister said he had passed as certificated teacher of metallurgy some thirty years ago, and his only other connection with the trade was that for many years he had prescribed iron pills and steel drops.

Mr. Thomas Spears, proprietor of Spears' Drug-stores, Great Western Road, Glasgow, presided at a meeting of the Executive of the Glasgow Grocers' and Provision Merchants' Association last week, and said that their trade was in a very difficult position, "owing to the cutting of prices and the attitude of the authorities regarding weights and measures and the administration of the Food and Drugs Acts."

Miss Florence E. Sexton, daughter of the Professor of Metallurgy at the Glasgow Technical College, lectured on "Food as Medicine" before the Glasgow Health Culture Society on December 9. In the course of her remarks she commended the efficacy of drugs in the hands of a medical man, but denounced "the swallowing of patent medicines, sometimes harmless, more often than not actually dangerous."

Personal.

Mr. John Fraser, chemist and druggist, Farr, has been elected to the Sutherland County Council.

Mr. G. L. Cruickshank, chemist, has been elected a member of the Parish Council for Fyvie (North) division.

Provost John Macintyre, chemist and druggist, has been reappointed Commissioner for North Berwick at the Convention of Burghs.

Mr. James A. Horton, chemist, Bucksburn, has been elected a member of the Aberdeen County Council for Newhills (South) district.

Mr. J. C. McCorquodale, chemist and druggist, has been elected secretary and treasurer of the Markinch Burns Club. Mr. McCorquodale is also secretary this year of Balgonie Lodge No. 764 of Freemasons.

Welsh News.

Local Newspapers containing marked items of news interesting to the Trade are always welcomed by the Editor, who also invites reports on business changes and other trade matters.

Personal.

Mr. R. Drane, chemist, has been reappointed one of the hon. curators of the Cardiff Museum Committee.

The National Bank of Wales, the failure of which some fourteen years ago brought so many people to ruin, has been finally wound up. Last week the liquidator announced that the last call was more than sufficient to meet all demands, and that the shareholders would receive back 23 per cent. of the 3*l.* 10*s.* call which they had last paid.

Guardians' Contract.

The Merthyr Tydfil Board of Guardians have accepted the tender of Mr. Evan Emrys Evans, chemist and druggist, Victoria Square, Aberdare, for the supply of Angier's and Scott's emulsions at 3*s.* 6*d.* per 4*s.* 6*d.* bottle.

The Alien's Affairs.

The vicissitudes of a chemist's assistant named Charles Zausmer, who hailed from Russia, occupied the attention

of the Cardiff Bankruptcy Court on December 10. Thinking to better himself, he came to London with 4*l.* in cash, and, being unable to obtain employment in the craft in which he had been trained, he went to work in a cap-factory. This did not suit him, however, and he migrated to South Wales, obtaining employment first as a furniture-dealer at Pontycymmer, then going into business as a picture-framer and glazier, and afterwards opening a penny bazaar at Bridgend. His liabilities were stated at 190*l.*, and his deficiency 103*l.*

French News.

(From the "C. & D." Paris Correspondent.)

ROYAL VISIT TO A PHARMACY SCHOOL.—The King of Spain visited the Bordeaux Mixed Faculty of Medicine and Pharmacy on December 6.

A TAX ON MINERAL WATERS ($\frac{1}{4}$ *d.* to $\frac{1}{2}$ *d.* per bottle) was proposed by M. Emmanuel Brousse during the Budget discussion in the Chamber of Deputies on December 7. The Minister of Finances proposed to reserve the question for future discussion, and the Chamber agreed.

LAY NURSES will replace the Sisters of Charity in the Paris Hôtel-Dieu and the St. Louis Hospital after the New Year. These "Augustine" sisters have nursed the sick at the Hôtel-Dieu for over twelve centuries. Even during the "Reign of Terror" they remained at their post, although they had to abandon their distinctive costume to be able to do so unmolested.

SUNDAY DELIVERY.—The Western Railway Co. having submitted a scheme to the approval of the Minister of Public Works providing for the abolition of Sunday delivery of goods and parcels except perishable articles, the General Association of Pharmacists have lodged a counter-petition. They ask that, if this proposition be adopted, passenger-train parcels of medicaments shall at least be classed as perishable goods and profit by the exception in favour of Sunday delivery.

PRIZES FOR SCIENCE.—An interesting feature of the annual public meeting of the Academy of Sciences is the distribution of the prizes to scientists. The awards of international or pharmaceutical importance comprise the Jecker chemistry prize (400*l.*), which is divided among three competitors (M. Marcel Délepine, assistant professor at the Paris Superior School of Pharmacy, being one of them); the 60*l.* Montagne botany prize (which goes to M. Fernand Gueguen, assistant professor at the Paris Superior School of Pharmacy, for his work on fungi); and the Lavoisier medal (awarded to Professor Adolf von Baeyer, the well-known German chemist).

DR. ED. HECKEL, the recent recipient of the Fluckiger Gold Medal, is Professor at the Marseilles Faculty of Sciences and School of Medicine and Director of the Colonial Institute of Marseilles. He was born at Toulon in 1843. His pharmaceutical service in the French fleet permitted him to visit the West Indies, New Caledonia, etc., where he laid the foundations of his extensive and almost unique knowledge of the medicinal plants of the colonies and tropics. He has made numerous contributions to scientific journals in this connection since he returned to France, where he first acted as head pharmacist of the Montpellier hospices, took up professional work in 1875 at the Superior School of Pharmacy at Nancy, whence (after a short stay at Grenoble) he went to Marseilles.

THE SUPPLY OF SERUM.—This question came up at the last meeting of the Council of the General Association of French Pharmacists. It will be remembered that the Pasteur Institutes distribute serum through others than pharmacists. In fact, M. Labussière stated at this meeting that at Marseilles rich and poor obtain serum from the hospital free of charge, and doctors never think of sending a patient to a pharmacist for it. M. Crinon hinted that the few syndicates who had taken the trouble to reply to his proposals seem more inclined to prolong the *status quo* by raising new difficulties than to fall into line for united action. A letter was read from Dr. Calmette, of the Lille Pasteur Institute, stating that he does what he can to help pharmacists in the matter, and will always be ready to do so. Finally it was decided to nominate a committee of eight

pharmacists to inquire into the subject, with M. Martin as Chairman and M. Labussière as Secretary.

"L'AFFAIRE DES POISONS," produced at the Porte St. Martin Theatre on Saturday, December 7, has the usual characteristics of the Sardou plays—clever intrigue, wealth of incident, amusing dialogue, and that intimate *mélange* of reality and romance which gives life to historical drama and novel. The last act contains the great scene. A mortal poison, instead of the love-philter which Madame de Montespan intended, has been poured into the tisane (herb tea) of Louis XIV. The Abbé Griffard (Coquelin, the hero of the piece) reveals the terrible error to the unsuspecting Montespan. But if she warns the King, she by this act tacitly admits her relations with the infamous Voisin (the dealer in philters and poisons), a fact which she has just stoutly denied. Her better feelings conquer her hesitation, she steps forward and prevents the King from drinking, and acknowledges her complicity. A stormy scene follows, but the King tempers justice with mercy.

American News.

(From our "C. & D." Correspondent.)

TWO LARGE VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTIONS have recently been made to the treasury of the N.A.R.D. Parke, Davis & Co. gave the organisation \$1,000, while Johnson & Johnson sent \$500. The N.A.R.D. always has a hard time at the end of the year, just before the dues for the next year are forthcoming.

A COMPANY-PHARMACY'S AFFAIRS.—Considerable interest has been excited in New York City by the bankruptcy of the Caswell-Massey Co. In Great Britain this concern would be called "a company-pharmacy." It was organised two years ago for the purpose of conducting a chain of seven or eight stores with a central laboratory.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the American Druggists' Syndicate was held recently in New York City, and it was announced that a surplus had developed during the year of something like \$85,000. A dividend of 30 per cent. was declared. During the year a laboratory had been established in Long Island City, a few miles out of New York.

TRUE CO-OPERATIVE PHARMACY.—The William B. Riker & Sons Co. is a very successful corporation. It owns nine or ten stores in New York and Brooklyn, together with the five stores in Boston which have recently been taken over from the Jaynes Drug Co. The Riker concern recently adopted a profit-sharing scheme, by virtue of which twenty-five of the leading employés will be sold a certain amount of stock in the enterprise at very low figures, and will be given five years in which to pay for it. When half of it has finally been paid for, the remaining half will be donated free.

IN DIFFICULTIES.—At Cincinnati on November 19, Judge Ferris, of the Superior Court, named the Union Savings Bank & Trust Co. receiver for the William S. Merrill Chemical Co. on application of creditors. The receiver will operate the company. Inability by the Merrill company to meet its emergencies caused the creditors to ask for a receiver. The company's liabilities are \$300,000 and its assets \$500,000. Following the appointment of a receiver, Mr. George Merrill, of the company, and his wife filed personal deeds of assignment. Their attorney said this was merely a precautionary measure.

A SYSTEMATIC MOVEMENT is proceeding in America against all proprietary medicines, flavouring-extracts, malt extracts, soda-fountain drinks, etc., which, while masquerading as such, incidentally, and in many instances directly, lend themselves to employment as beverages and intoxicating drinks. The Federal Government has recently compiled a list of 125 products of this kind, all of which will be placed on the proscribed list unless manufacturers modify their formulas radically. The Government authorities have found it difficult to establish definite rules, but are working on the general principle that every product will be tabooed which does not contain drugs in sufficient quantity to render it unfit for use as a beverage, or which contains an amount of alcohol greater than is necessary to preserve the ingredients, to extract the properties, or to dissolve the substances of the medicament employed.

Canadian News.

(From the "C. & D." Correspondent.)

A NEW LIMITED COMPANY.—Letters-patent have been issued to the Dominion Pharmacal Co., Ltd., with a capital stock of \$500,000 and head office at Toronto.

THE NATIONAL DRUG AND CHEMICAL Co. are publishing a comprehensive price list of drugs, chemicals, and patent medicines which, they promise, will be the most complete list of the kind ever issued in Canada. All the drugs will be listed under their English or common names. The list will be sent free to all retail druggists in Canada who apply for it.

BUSINESS CHANGES.—Mr. C. H. Cowan, Toronto, has sold out his Spadina Avenue store to the Broadway Drug Co., and his Parliament Street store to Mr. J. W. Wood.—Morgan Bros., of Lindsay, Ontario, have dissolved partnership, and Mr. Philip Morgan will continue the business at the old stand.—Mr. H. R. Bingham has purchased the business of Messrs. W. H. Birt & Co., at Hastings, Ontario.

OBITUARY.—The death of Mr. J. A. Cardinal, druggist, took place at his residence, 469 Centre Street, Montreal, last month. Mr. Cardinal was a well-known figure in the section of the city which was formerly Ste. Cunegonde, having kept a drug-store there for many years. He was also an active participant in municipal affairs.—On November 29 the death took place of Dr. Bernard J. Harrington, Director of the Macdonald Chemistry and Mining Building of McGill University. Dr. Harrington was one of Canada's most distinguished educationists. A graduate of McGill University, he has for thirty-six years been connected with the teaching-staff of that institution, and has rendered valuable service.

NEW FRANCO-CANADIAN TREATY.—The terms of the new Franco-Canadian Commercial Treaty were announced in the Canadian House of Commons on November 28. The chief points about the treaty are that some 150 items of Canadian goods are to be admitted to France under the minimum tariff, while about 100 items of French goods will be admitted to Canada under the intermediate tariff. About ten items of French goods will also be admitted under a special tariff. Among these items are:

All medicinal, chemical, and pharmaceutical preparations, compounded of more than one substance, including patent and proprietary preparations, tinctures, pills, powders, troches, lozenges, syrups, cordials, bitters, anodynes, tonics, plasters, liniments, salves, ointments, pastes, drops, waters, essences, and oils. All other than dry, and not containing alcohol; duty, 25 per cent. [Present tariff, 50 per cent. on all three schedules—British preferential, intermediate, and general.]

Provided that drugs, pill-mass, and preparations, not including pills or medicinal plasters, recognised by the British or United States Pharmacopœia, or the French Codex, as official, shall not be held to be covered by this item.

Olive oil, n.o.p.; duty, 15 per cent.

The above duties, it will be seen, are a distinct concession to French manufacturers of pharmaceutical and proprietary medicines, considering that by the new Canadian tariff which came into operation in February 1907 all medicinal, chemical, and pharmaceutical preparations (including liquid proprietary medicines) of British make were dutiable at 50 per cent. under the British preferential tariff. It would therefore appear as if British manufacturers have every reason to protest against this French preference, and steps should be taken to see that the duty is at least adjusted to that which France now enjoys. It may be pointed out, however, that similar preparations from France (*when dry*) come under the intermediate tariff of 25 per cent., whereas the British preferential tariff is 20 per cent. Many other articles in which the drug-trade is interested are now included in the intermediate tariff.

CANADIAN PROPRIETARY-MEDICINE ASSOCIATION.—The annual meeting of this Association was held in Toronto last month. The meeting was well attended. The Association comprises a membership of about a hundred houses doing business in Canada. The officers elected are as follows: Mr. Henry Miles, Montreal (President of the Leeming, Miles Co.), Hon. President; Mr. David Watson,

Montreal (of David Watson & Co.), President; Mr. McKenzie, Brockville (of George T. Fulford & Co.), Vice-President; Mr. L. S. Levee, Toronto (of T. A. Slocum Co.), Secretary; Mr. John McKee (Dodds' Medicine Co., Toronto), Chairman of the Board of Control. The proposed legislation at Ottawa was the subject of discussion at a recent meeting. The Bill presented to the Dominion House at the last Session was considered, but, as it was generally understood that the Government had abandoned the measure, no definite action was taken in regard to same. The Bill was held by some of the members to be utterly impracticable of application, and it was thought that it would not only affect proprietary-medicine manufacturers, but would seriously upset the entire drug-business of the whole Dominion. The retail drug-trade claims to have assurances from the Ministers that this contentious subject would not be taken up at the approaching Session of Parliament. It was decided to wait an announcement of the intended action of the Government before moving in the matter. The operations of the alcohol trust, or combine, as well as the glass-bottle combination, were discussed. In both lines prices have been advanced, and figures abnormally high now prevail. Action was deferred, but it is likely that the attention of the Government will be called to these matters at an early date. The next convention of the Association will be held in Montreal in 1908.

South African News.

(From the "C. & D." Correspondents.)

Note.—"The Chemist and Druggist" is regularly supplied by order to all the members of all the Pharmaceutical Societies in British South Africa, viz.:

South African Pharmaceutical Association.
Pharmaceutical Society of Cape Colony.
Natal Pharmaceutical Society.
Transvaal Pharmaceutical Society.
Rhodesia Pharmaceutical Society.
Northern District Chemists' Association.
Pharmaceutical Society of Orange River Colony.

Cape Colony.

PRESCRIBING OPIUM.—Two other charges of "infamous, or disgraceful, or improper, or unprofessional conduct," in connection with the prescribing of opium in large quantities (see *C. & D.*, October 12, p. 567, and October 19, p. 604), were considered on November 19 by the Cape Colonial Medical Council. The medical men implicated were Dr. Stewart and Dr. Arenhold. After hearing evidence the Council found Dr. Stewart not guilty and Dr. Arenhold guilty. The latter was cautioned by the President.

THE LOCUST PLAGUE.—Although no comprehensive system of locust destruction has been adopted by the Cape Government, the scourge has been carefully watched, and a central depot for supplies to be used in destroying the insects has been established at Naauppoort. The destructor employed is soda arsenite, and it is applied in solution by means of pump sprays. The standard proportion of 1 lb. of arsenite to 3 lb. of sugar or treacle is maintained in preparing the solution, to which 16 gals., 12 gals., or 8 gals. of water is added, according to the development of the "voetgangers." In general a 10-lb. tin of arsenite with 30 lb. of sugar or treacle is issued for use on any farm where it is desired. The Cape Government will defray two-thirds of the cost of blue mottled, Sunlight, and similar soaps used by farmers and others in connection with the plague.

TRANSCAAL INDUSTRIES.

At the sitting of the Customs and Industries Commission on November 6 at Government Buildings, Pretoria, Mr. P. J. Spruyt, representing the chemist and druggist section, put in a statement to the effect that only a very few pharmaceutical and toilet preparations were prepared in the Transvaal, owing to the uncertainty of the fiscal policy, the impossibility of competing with the Coast Colonies, where wages are much lower, the existence of high railway rates for rough materials and bulk goods (allowing the Coast to import in bulk, pack or manufacture, and send the finished product up country at a rate almost the same as for rough materials). The want of low railway rates for goods despatched from one place to another within the Colony prevented the putting-up of stocks for distribution. In the manufacture of tinctures, the medicinal

products are mostly imported from overseas and the alcohol from Natal and Cape Colony, both of which can be produced in the Transvaal. The Customs tariff being very complicated, as far as chemists' goods are concerned, caused many rulings to be given by the Director of Customs, and produced a great feeling of uncertainty among manufacturing chemists. He advocated protective duties for a number of years, Customs rebates, and preferential railway rates—bulk goods, crude drugs, and raw materials for manufacturing purposes to be allowed into the Colony at reduced rates. A large rebate on the Customs duty on rectified spirit for medicinal preparations has enabled the manufacture of tinctures to be undertaken locally, but this rebate should be allowed for toilet-preparations as is done in Natal. In answer to questions, Mr. Spruyt said there were three or four manufacturing chemists in the Transvaal carrying on the manufacture of pharmaceutical products on an extensive scale. Formerly all Dutch medicines, tinctures, etc., were obtained from the Cape and Natal; when their entry was prevented on account of the high proportion of spirit, they were shifted to the Transvaal, which now supplies its own requirements to a great extent, but does not export. The alcohol required could be manufactured locally from potatoes. The Excise duty which could be put on local alcohol might be 2s. or 3s. per gal. He could not say whether they could compete with Natal spirit, manufactured as a by-product from sugar.

THE CUSTOMS TARIFF COMMISSION.

The first meeting of the Customs Tariff Commission was held on November 11 in the Chamber of Commerce, Port Elizabeth. Before taking evidence the Treasurer-General remarked that the Commission would make no recommendation to the Government which is not based upon sound reason and absolutely ascertained facts. He was convinced that there was no prejudice in the minds of the members of the Commission in favour of giving protection to industries which cannot be legitimately established. On the other hand, he believed the Commission would investigate thoroughly the claims of those industries already established, or which may be advantageously established. This is the first time an endeavour has been made to ascertain the bearing of the Customs tariff on the various interests of the country. Mr. Philip T. Dixon, managing director of Messrs. C. E. Gardner & Co., Port Elizabeth, gave evidence to the effect that he was in favour of an increased duty on patent medicines, in order that they may be manufactured in the Colony. He had found a remarkable improvement in the consumption of Colonial proprietary medicines (especially spirituous) since the duty was raised. His firm and five others had commenced the manufacture of proprietary medicines, and every retail chemist would be able to make them. A duty of 33½ per cent. would enable them to secure at least 20 per cent. of the trade. He employed about sixteen hands in the manufacturing department. Asked as to whether the duty would increase the cost to the public, Mr. Dixon said it would "reduce the cost," and instanced the case of a well-known British proprietary medicine for children which was raised from 1s. 6d. to 2s. 6d. retail, and now a similar and equally good article made in the Colony is sold by retail chemists at 1s. to 1s. 6d. Asked as to whether there is any difficulty in the way of manufacturing tinctures in the Colony, witness replied in the negative, and maintained that locally made tinctures were "better . . . fresher, and equal to the imported." In the manufacture of 50 gals. tinct. aurant. 12% was spent in Colonial spirit, 24% went to the Excise, and 10% to the farmer for oranges; whereas under the old tariff the Government only made 25s. 6d. duty. Witness found no difficulty in competing with the overseas manufacturing chemist at the present spirit-duty, but in England the spirit cost makers 2s. per gal., whereas theirs cost 4s. or 4s. 6d. He only recommended the abolition of the Excise in case the public complained. His firm found at the present time they were losing business owing to home manufacturers substituting glycerin for spirit of wine as the basis of liquid extracts. Glycerin paid 12 per cent. only, and he regarded it as a probable breach of the Food and Drugs Act. This drew the following remarks from

The Secretary: The witness means the tariff is partly being defeated by the home manufacturers substituting glycerin in place of spirit of wine.

Dr. Viljoen: You would hardly call that adulteration if one answers the same purpose as the other.

Witness: But I maintain that it does not, and, in addition to that, the spirit is frequently used to dissolve some of the constituents, which glycerin does not. In the event of the tariff suggested being put on we shall be prepared to put down a much larger plant, provided it be guaranteed for ten years.

Asked as to whether, if protection were taken away at the expiration of the fixed period, his firm would be able to hold their own, witness replied they would have been enabled to manufacture a good many new lines, and probably produce articles for export.

Australasian News.

The fullest information regarding the Australasian drug-trade and pharmacy is given in "The Chemist and Druggist of Australasia," copies of which can be obtained at 6d. each, post free, from the office of "The Chemist and Druggist," 42 Cannon Street, London, E.C.

Note.—"The Chemist and Druggist" is regularly supplied by order to all the members of the following, among other societies:

Central Pharmaceutical Association, N.Z.
Otago Pharmaceutical Association, N.Z.
Pharmaceutical Society of New South Wales.
Pharmaceutical Society of Queensland.
Pharmaceutical Society of South Australia.
Pharmaceutical Society of Tasmania.
Pharmaceutical Society of Western Australia.

The Commonwealth.

CUSTOMS DECISIONS.—The following are among the latest decisions: Antimony regulus or star antimony, free; fennel-seed (Item 101) (A); fullers' earth in bulk (Item 286); sparklet fruit-crystals (Item 16). In regard to Item 45, on and after October 25 "medicated confectionery" is to be added after sugar candy. "Troches" to be charged under Item 45 instead of 291.

BEALE'S REPORT.—A committee of medical members of the House of Representatives met Mr. O. C. Beale on October 18 and discussed with him the framework of his report on secret drugs, etc. In the course of the discussion it was made evident that the number of alterations desired in order to facilitate publication was small and their importance inconsiderable. As a result of the conference it is probable that very shortly the report, in a somewhat edited form, will be issued to the general public.

EGG-POWDER.—In the crusade against adulterated foods the domestic egg-powder has not been overlooked, and negotiations are at present being conducted with a view to fixing a standard of quality. Recent analyses have disclosed the fact that one powder on the market is composed of wheat starch and colouring-matter, and a second of maize starch and aniline dye. It is considered that if a standard is fixed making it compulsory that an egg-powder should be reasonably true to name, a stimulus will be given to the poultry-breeding industry by extending the demand for eggs.

ADULTERATED ESSENCES.—In the course of the Government Analyst's report to the Public Health Department, it is stated that out of seventy-seven samples of flavouring-essences examined thirty-six failed to reach the standard. Essence of lemon containing only a trace of oil of lemon in very dilute spirit was the most common offender, while essence of vanilla made with exhausted vanilla beans or from artificial vanillin was not uncommon. Methylated spirit was found to be used by two manufacturers for making flavouring-essences, but on a conviction being obtained this method of adulteration ceased.

Victoria.

FRIENDLY SOCIETIES.—Considerable interest is being taken by chemists in the Friendly Societies Act Amendment Bill which is before the Legislative Council. Clause 10, enables societies to provide dispensaries for distribution or sale of medicine and surgical appliances:

Notwithstanding anything in any Act, a registered society or branch having for or including in its objects the dispensing of medicines to members, their husbands, wives, widows, children, or kindred, may employ a registered pharmaceutical chemist to supply medicines or medical and surgical appliances (whether in consideration of contributions by such members to such society or branch, or to some other registered society or branch, or by sale).

In the discussion on this clause at the Committee stage it was moved to delete the words "or by sale" so as to prevent the societies coming into unfair competition with outside traders. As a compromise another amendment was proposed that the words "or on the prescription only of the medical practitioner of the society or branch to which such member belongs" be inserted, and on a division this was agreed to. At this stage progress was reported.

India and the East.

(From "C. & D." Correspondents.)

MR. J. EUNSON, chemist and druggist, of Cargills, Ltd., Colombo, is coming home in May next.

THE MODEL PATENT-MEDICINE Co., of Tokyo, paid a dividend of 20 per cent. last year.

WHITE ARSENIC.—The question of restricting the importation of white arsenic into India has been referred by the Government of India to provincial governments for opinion.

CINCHONA IN MYSORE.—There are now 112 acres under cinchona cultivation in Mysore, the number of plants totaling 44,806. No bark is reported to have been stripped during the official year 1906-07.

APPRECIATION.—The Osaka Association of Manufacturing Chemists has presented a letter of thanks to Messrs. Y. Hori, N. Kuroishi, S. Ito, and K. Ito for their services in securing the postponement of the enforcement of the standards of the new Japanese Pharmacopœia.

YUNNAN OPIUM.—The exports of opium from Mengtzu (China) in 1906 constituted a record, amounting to 4,776 cwt. (263,583*½*), against 3,556 cwt. (185,702*½*) in 1905. Nearly the whole was purchased by the Tongking regie, the rest going as an experiment—an unsuccessful experiment, it is said—to Hong-Kong.

RESIGNED.—A notice dated October 1 has been issued by Messrs. Frederick Stearns & Co., of Detroit, Mich., U.S.A., intimating that Mr. R. R. Martin has, owing to continued ill-health, resigned his position in India and the East with them, and that Mr. W. R. Murray will for the future act as their chief Eastern representative.

EDUCATIONAL.—Twenty students (one of whom is an Indian) have just entered the University of Tokyo. During the second term of the year twenty-seven pharmacists were qualified by examination. There are twenty-six students at the Osaka Pharmaceutical College. The practical examination for qualifying pharmacists at Tokyo was being held when the mail left.

PHARMACOPŒIA NAMES.—A strong opinion prevails among Japanese pharmacists that the articles not in the Japanese Pharmacopœia, but similar in composition, should not be allowed to have the same designation. The Home Office have decided, however, to allow this practice to be followed, but chemicals and drugs not in the Pharmacopœia must be submitted to the Department before they are placed on the market.

AYURVED IN THE STRAITS.—An "Ayurvedic Pharmacy" has been opened at 4 Selegie Road, Singapore, by Mr. D. K. Chakrabutty. According to a lurid handbill printed in English, Tamil, Malay, and Chinese, Mr. Chakrabutty indents medicines from Messrs. C. K. Sen & Co., of Calcutta, and keeps a sufficient stock of "aristas, gliritas, pills, medicated oils, pachans, and rasayans. Javakusum oil, the best hair-oil in the market, and shuraballi kasaya, the best blood-purifier, are stocked in abundance."

THE CLAIM AGAINST THE JAPANESE GOVERNMENT, referred to in last week's issue (p. 838), is explained by Mr. Hartley in a letter published in the "Shanghai Times." Mr. Hartley wrote to confute the more or less disparaging references made to his claim in the vernacular Press. He detailed the particulars of the case from the time he went to Yokohama in 1864 to conduct the dispensary of Drs. Perkins and Willis. His experience at the dispensary and at the Shanghai Hospital showed him that there was a good market for drugs, chemicals, and foreign patent medicines in Japan, so he started a wholesale business. His premises were completely burnt out in 1866, but he started again (with \$1 and a single suit of clothes), and in five years he made \$43,000. Among other products his firm imported crude and powdered opium for medical use only, and for sale wholesale to the Japanese Government Hospitals, naval vessels, and to wholesale native merchants, extending the business to Tokyo and Osaka. He complains that these imports were suddenly stopped by the Japanese Government, although duty had been paid and the opium had been recognised as an article of import.

Legal Reports.

High Court Cases.

CHARTREUSE.

An appeal against the decision of Mr. Justice Joyce to the effect that the Carthusian monks have no right to restrain the agent of the French Government from making and selling a liqueur under the name "Chartreuse," has been heard this week in the Court of Appeal before the Lord Chief Justice and Lords Justices Buckley and Kennedy. Judgment was given on December 11, allowing the appeal, the Court holding that the trade-mark and the trade-name "Chartreuse" as applied to liqueurs had acquired a secondary meaning. The Court ordered an inquiry as to damages, and granted an injunction restraining the defendants (Lecouturier and others) or their agents from using the word "Chartreuse" in connection with any liqueurs other than those manufactured by the monks. An order was also made removing the name of M. Lecouturier from the register of trade-marks as the proprietor of the Chartreuse trade-mark.

DAMAGES AGAINST A DENTIST.

In the King's Bench Division on December 10, Mr. Justice Lawrance and a special jury concluded the hearing of an action by Mr. Chas. S. Williams, manager of the tailoring department of the Junior Army and Navy Stores, against Mr. J. L. Wartski, who was sued as Mr. L. S. Wartski, dentist, of West Hampstead, for damages for alleged negligence in extracting teeth. Defendant denied the allegations. Mr. Lush, K.C., and Mr. A. Willis appeared for the plaintiff; and Mr. McCall, K.C., Mr. Neilson, and Mr. Goodhart for the defendant. Plaintiff's case was that the defendant in removing a tooth left the fang in the jaw, which set up an abscess, and plaintiff had in consequence to undergo four operations. Defendant, a duly qualified registered dentist since 1900, said he had not been guilty of any negligence. He had removed the remainder of the tooth. The jury returned a verdict for the plaintiff for 150*l.*

Veterinary Surgeons Act.

"A HORSE-DOCTOR."

At Liskeard on December 2, H. Wilton, Dobwalls, was fined 10*s.*, and 2*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.* costs, for unlawfully calling himself a "horse-doctor." Defendant exhibited a board describing himself as a horse-doctor, and stating that he gave "the greatest attention and comfort to diseases of the feet, such as laminitis, navicular disease, corns, sand-cracks, quarter evils, forcing, speedy cut, thrush, side bone, etc." Defendant undertook to withdraw the board and printed bills issued.

Sale of Food and Drugs Acts.

VINEGAR.

At Sheffield on December 5, George Emerson, 12 Hamilton Road, was fined 1*l.* for selling a pint of vinegar adulterated with sulphuric acid; and for a similar offence Richard Snook, 40 Fentonville Street, was fined 1*l.*

NOT "SEALED FORTHWITH."

An assistant to a firm of grocers in High Holborn was summoned at Bow Street Police Court, on December 11, for selling spinach containing copper sulphate.—Mr. F. W. Beck (of Neve, Beck & Kirby) defended, and in cross-examination the inspector who made the purchase (Miss Enid Orange) said that in dividing the purchase into three parts the third part, which she allowed to remain in the tin in which it was sold to her, was not completely sealed, although she put some wax on it. When she reached the Holborn Town Hall she covered it with some paper, but in the meantime she had called at other shops and purchased other samples.—Mr. Beck contended that under these circumstances the case must fail, as according to the Act each of the three portions must be "sealed forthwith."—After a long argument, Mr. Marsham (the Magistrate) said he agreed with Mr. Beck, and dismissed the summons.

County Court Case.

SETTLED.

At the Manchester County Court on December 11, before Judge Parry, Alexander Petrie (infant), of 8 Pollard Buildings, West Gorton, brought an action, through his father, as next friend, against Leonard Verity, trading as the "Belle Vue Drug-stores," 242 Hyde Road, West Gorton, for 50*l.* damages for having, on June 10, sold to the plaintiff fluid carbolic acid in place of carbolic oil, with the result that plaintiff's head and neck were badly burnt. Before the case was gone into a solicitor who appeared for defendant asked for an adjournment on the ground that neither the defendant nor the doctor could be present. Counsel for the plaintiff would not consent, and Judge Parry would not therefore grant it. Defendant's solicitor thereupon admitted liability for negligence, and said he would leave the Judge to fix the damages. The Judge suggested that the parties might come to terms, which they eventually did, and judgment was entered for the plaintiff for 18*l.*, and costs.

Bankruptcy Report.

Re CHARLES BUCH & Co. (Oscar Joseph Klein, trading as), 6 Mincing Lane, E.C., Colonial-produce Merchants.—The public examination of this debtor was held on December 6 at the London Bankruptcy Court, before Mr. Registrar Brougham, the accounts showing total liabilities 37,108*l.* 3*s.* 8*d.* (unsecured 10,413*l.* 5*s.* 8*d.*) and net assets valued at 3,581*l.*, after deducting 100*l.* in respect of the preferential debts. Under examination by Mr. G. W. Chapman, Official Receiver, the debtor stated that he came to England in 1895, and in 1904 became a partner in the above business, into which he paid as capital 2,000*l.*, advanced to him by his father. His partner retired in August 1905, and withdrew his capital of about 3,000*l.* Witness then borrowed 4,000*l.* from an insurance company, and continued the business alone. In August 1906 he attempted to form the business into a limited company, but failed to come to terms with the persons who were to find the capital. He attributed the failure entirely to loss in December 1906 during his absence abroad in connection with certain forged or fraudulent bills of lading relating to alleged shipments of antimony, and the consequent utter ruin of his credit, and loss of assets through forced realisation by the holders of documents. The examination was concluded.

Gazette.

Partnerships Dissolved.

NALL, S., and SEALY, R. B., under the style of Nall & Sealy, Disley, Cheshire, medical practitioners.

RICE, A. G., and COLE, W. H., under the style of the Glastonbury Mineral-water Co., Glastonbury, Somersetshire, mineral-water manufacturers.

The Bankruptcy Acts, 1883 and 1890.

ADJUDICATIONS.

BRAZIER, WILLIAM J., Wolverhampton, Staffordshire, dentist.
REID, WATSON MACGREGOR (described in the receiving order as Dr. Kenneth D'Aubigny Macdonald, M.A., B.Sc.), Lawnswood Road, Burgess Hill, N.W., and Railway Approach, London Bridge, S.E., late Fleet Street, E.C.

RECEIVING ORDERS.

PURDIE, PERCY WILFRED, Wimbledon, Surrey, chemist.
WALSII, NEVILLE, Reading, dentist.

Trust Deed.

GEORGE REID & SONS, 14 King Street, Aberdeen, Wholesale and Retail Chemists.—John Johnstone, the sole partner, has granted a trust deed on behalf of his creditors in favour of Mr. Charles Williamson, chartered accountant, 156 Union Street, Aberdeen. Messrs. Alexander and Adam Robertson, solicitors, 18 King Street, Aberdeen, are agents.

Deed of Arrangement.

NORTON, CHARLES BENJAMIN SPRAGGE, 348 Gloucester Road, Horfield, Bristol, Chemist and Druggist.—Trustee: Alfred E. Richards, 10 Upper Street, Knowle, Bristol, Accountant. Dated, November 30; filed, December 5. Secured creditors, 47*l.* 0*s.* 10*d.*; liabilities unsecured, 369*l.* 14*s.* 4*d.*; estimated net assets, 105*l.* 13*s.* 9*d.* The creditors include Baiss Bros. & Stevenson, Ltd. (24*l.*); Bourne, Johnson & Latimer (11*l.*); Hockin, Wilson & Co. (11*l.*); J. Sanger & Sons (15*l.*); J. Boul-

ton & Co. (3*l.*); Fassett & Johnson (5*l.*); Marshalls, Ltd. (4*l.*); Potter & Clarke, Ltd. (9*l.*); Virol, Ltd. (4*l.*); Warrick Bros. (4*l.*); Yardley & Co., Ltd. (7*l.*)—all of London; Arthur Cox & Co., Ltd., Brighton (3*l.*); Evans, Gadd & Co., Bristol (26*l.*); Miss A. E. Tilley, Bristol (93*l.*); Western Finance Association, Bristol (31*l.*); Harrison & Waide, Leeds (3*l.*); Blyton, Astley & Co., Manchester (7*l.*); R. Gibson & Sons, Ltd., Manchester (4*l.*); Dart (60*l.*).

New Companies and Company News.

N. R. CAPSULE SYNDICATE, LTD.—Capital 6,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To adopt an agreement with T. Heffernan and L. Blew-Jones (vendors), R. Brown, jun., and G. H. A. Elin, and to carry on a business not particularly described except in the title. The first directors are G. H. A. Elin, R. Brown, jun., T. Heffernan, and L. Blew-Jones.

RAJAR (1907), LTD.—Capital 25,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To adopt an agreement with Rajar, Ltd., H. T. Parke, and others, and to carry on the business of manufacturers of and dealers in photographic films, plates, cameras, apparatus, and materials, etc. The first directors are H. T. Parke, F. S. Bishop, and C. F. S. Rothwell.

MATTHEWS & PRICE, LTD.—Capital 2,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To adopt an agreement with Hester H. Matthews and G. A. Price for the acquisition of the business of manufacturers and vendors of disinfectants, cattle-foods, and fluids carried on by them at Seaton Street, Hampstead Road, N.W. Hester H. Matthews and G. A. Price are permanent managing directors.

DR. PARKER'S OINTMENT CO., LTD.—Capital 5,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To adopt an agreement with C. H. Parker, and to carry on the business of manufacturers and vendors of "Dr. Parker's Eczema Ointment and Lotion," and the general business heretofore carried on by the said C. H. Parker at 36 William Street, Slough. The first directors are C. H. Parker (managing director), W. Brewer, E. H. Pike, H. H. Jones, R. P. Webb, and H. D. Bowyer. Qualification, 50*l.* shares or stock. Remuneration of managing director as fixed by the board. Registered office, 36 William Street, Slough, Bucks.

HOPE YEAST FACTORY, LTD.—Capital 15,100*l.*, in 1*l.* shares (15,000 10-per-cent. cumulative preferred ordinary and 100 deferred). Objects: To take over the business of a yeast-merchant carried on as Henry Emanuel at the Hope Yeast Factory, Suffolk Grove, Southwark, S.E., and to carry on the same and the business of brewers, chemists, bakers, confectioners, manufacturers of and dealers in drugs, pharmaceutical and other preparations, patent and other medicines, soaps, lozenges, tabloids, and foods, etc. No initial public issue. The first directors are H. Emanuel, S. I. Emanuel, and H. R. Satow. H. Emanuel is permanent. Registered office, Suffolk Grove, Borough, S.E.

OGDEN, CASH CHEMISTS, LTD.—Capital 200*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To carry on the business of chemists, druggists, dry-salters, oil and colour men, importers and manufacturers of and dealers in pharmaceutical, industrial, and other preparations, etc. The first subscribers are: T. O. Malyn, 84 Mansel Street, Swansea, chemist's assistant; Mrs. H. M. Malyn, 84 Mansel Street, Swansea; Edith M. S. Harlington, 12 St. Alban's Road, Swansea, music teacher; W. D. Evans, Baptist Well Place, Swansea, chief shunter; G. Williams, Wannarlwydd, Glam., medical student; S. J. Powell, 4 Brooklands Terrace, Swansea, registered chemist; and W. J. Smith, 11 Cwmdonkin Terrace, Swansea, clerk.

STEPHEN SMITH & CO., LTD.—An interim dividend has been declared for the half-year ended September 30 at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, against 5 per cent. for the same period last year.

UNITED INDIGO AND CHEMICAL CO., LTD.—At the annual meeting on August 22 a committee was appointed to confer with the directors with the object of strengthening the small board. The directors now recommend to the shareholders as a suitable person Mr. J. Bardsley, F.C.S., a director of F. Steiner & Co., Turkey-red dyes and calico-printers.

RUSSIAN DIVIDENDS.—The Odessa Pharmaceutical (Yu. Lemme & Co.) Co. made a profit of 5,371*l.* in its eleventh (1906) working year, and will pay 12 per cent. dividend.—The Perfumery Manufacturing (Brocard) Co., of Moscow, made a profit of 25,319*l.* last year, and will pay a dividend of 12 per cent.—The Ostroumoff Perfumery Factory Co., Moscow, made 6,741*l.* profit (1906), and they are paying a dividend of 10 per cent.—The Warsaw Pharmaceutical Products Co. (Spiess & Son) made a profit of 10,632*l.* (1906), and pay a dividend of 8 per cent.

TAYLOR'S DRUG CO., LTD.—The report of the directors states that the net profit for the year after providing for all usual

trade charges and interests is 9,855*l.*; from this there has been written off a balance to debit in 1906 of 3,466*l.*; and the preference dividend, amounting to 2,177*l.* to September 30, 1907, has been paid, leaving a balance of profit of 4,211*l.* Of this there has to be carried to reserve, in accordance with the terms of the trust deed for the debenture-holders 2,081*l.*, leaving 2,130*l.*, which the directors propose to apply in paying a dividend of 5 per cent., free of income-tax, upon the ordinary share capital (1,500*l.*) and carrying forward 630*l.* to next year.

IDRIS & CO., LTD.—The annual report of the directors states that the past year has been a very unfortunate one for the mineral-water trade. The cold and wet summer stopped the demand for aerated waters, and it was impossible to make a proportionate reduction in the expenses, as it was necessary to be prepared for a normal demand. In addition to the bad season, prices of most of the materials used in connection with the company's business have been high, and in some cases were much higher than the previous year. The net profit for the year is 1,751*l.* 17*s.* 11*d.*, after paying debenture interest, which, added to 2,401*l.* 0*s.* 8*d.* brought forward from the previous year, makes a balance of 4,152*l.* 18*s.* 7*d.* standing to the credit of profit-and-loss account. The directors recommend the declaration of a dividend of 3 per cent. on the "A" preference shares which has already been paid as an interim dividend, and the amount already paid on account to the "B" preference shareholders be carried forward against future dividends payable on this class of shares. The directors have decided that future preference dividends will be declared and paid annually only. Mr. T. Howell W. Idris and Mr. William T. W. Idris retire by rotation, but offer themselves for re-election. In the balance-sheet the assets include leasehold and freehold properties, 150,769*l.*; capital on branch businesses and sundry investments, 74,036*l.*; stock-in-trade, 59,673*l.*; plant and machinery, 25,167*l.*; sundry debtors, 27,992*l.*; goodwill, 22,757*l.*; bills receivable, 211*l.*; balances at bank, 4,615*l.*; balance in hand, 13*l.* 11*s.* The liabilities are: Capital issued, 206,000*l.*; debenture stock, 100,000*l.*; sundry creditors, 10,414*l.*; reserve account, 40,000*l.*; sinking fund, 637*l.*; benevolent fund, 633*l.*; loan from bank, 7,000*l.*; balance from profit-and-loss account, 552*l.*

CAMWAL, LTD.—The annual meeting of shareholders was held at the Frascati Restaurant, Oxford Street, London, W., on December 10, Mr. Horace Davenport (chairman of the company) presiding. There was a small attendance. In moving the adoption of the report and accounts (*C. & D.*, December 7, p. 862), the Chairman referred first of all to the death of Mr. T. Nicholls, of Hackney, a regular attender and critic at past meetings of the company. Referring to the report, Mr. Davenport spoke of the adverse effect of the weather, and the "almost insano competition" which seems to be going on in the aerated-water business. He also alluded to the harm done by the system of "direct supply" which has come into vogue recently. Mr. Whigham seconded the adoption of the report. Mr. Frost asked if competition were as keen in the North as in the South of England. The Chairman did not think so, but Mr. Harry Kemp, of Manchester, said it was quite as keen. The report and accounts and the payment of dividends were adopted *nem. con.* Mr. Harry Kemp was re-elected a director of the company. The occasion of the retirement of Mr. Goldfinch from the board after being a director twenty-nine years brought tributes to that gentleman from the Chairman and from Mr. Kemp. The auditors were reappointed. Before the proceedings ended Mr. Turner raised the question of the legality of any member of the company who has signed a contract being able to break it. He thought it was a matter for the directors to take up, and the Chairman promised if the exact details of the transaction to which Mr. Turner referred were supplied, the board would advance an opinion. Votes of thanks to the Chairman concluded the proceedings.

Recent Wills.

MR. LANCELOT ARROWSMITH, chemist and druggist, Jesmond, Newcastle-on-Tyne, who died on October 6, aged seventy-four years, left estate of the gross value of 3,541*l.* 9*s.* 9*d.*

MR. ALEXANDER BOTTLE, J.P., pharmaceutical chemist, Dover, Kent, who died on October 4, aged ninety years, left estate valued at 3,755*l.* 9*s.* 8*d.* gross, with net personality 1,733*l.* 2*s.* 1*d.*

MR. FREDERICK FOVEAUX WEISS, late of John Weiss & Son, Ltd., surgical-instrument makers, 287 Oxford Street, London, W., who died intestate on October 13 last, aged fifty-five years, left estate valued at 745*l.* 9*s.* 9*d.* gross.

MR. GEORGE PEACOCK, cutler and surgical-instrument maker, Collingwood Street, Newcastle, who died on October 10, aged seventy years, left estate valued at 6,178*l.* 14*s.* gross and 5,361*l.* 15*s.* 8*d.* net.

Trade Notes.

MESSRS. BURROUGHS WELLCOME & Co. have been awarded a Grand Prix Diploma and Medal for their "Tabloid" medical equipments at the International Hunting and Fishing Exhibition held in Antwerp last summer.

MESSRS. BURROUGHS WELLCOME & Co. intimate in our Coloured Supplement this week that they keep a register of applicants for positions in connection with their head establishment and works, as well as their branches abroad. The particulars necessary when applying are indicated in the advertisement.

PEPPERS' TONIC.—Messrs. John Pepper & Co., Ltd., Bermondsey, London, S.E., announce that the sizes of the bottles of Peppers' quinine and iron tonic will be increased with the New Year. The company will change old stocks through the wholesale houses, an announcement to this effect being made in our advertisement columns.

SYRIAN CASSIE-PRODUCTS.—Messrs. Lantier Fils, of Grasse, who in 1905 established a factory in Beyrout for the manufacture of essential oils, pomades, or concrete essences of jasmin, rose, orange-flowers, aniseed, peppermint petit-grain, etc., now announce that the factory is in full working order. They draw special attention to their cassie pomade and oils, concrete cassie essence, and dried cassie-buds. Numerous cassie-plantations exist in the vicinity of their Beyrout factory, from which they are enabled to draw freely. The quality of the products is said to be equal to those from Grasse cassie.

EXPOSURE-RECORD.—The 1908 edition of "Wellcome's Photographic Exposure-record and Diary" is now ready, and a glance through the book shows us that it is quite equal to the previous editions. The exposure-calculator is fixed inside the right-hand cover, and is used in conjunction with the monthly calendar-pages, from which the correct exposure is obtained according to the light-values. There are also given numerous tables, much photographic information in a concise form, diary-pages, and record spaces, which have hitherto been features in this useful book. The tabloid products are recommended throughout. The exposure-record is published by Messrs. Burroughs Wellcome & Co. and retails at 1s.

STIPENDUM POTS.—A new series of these useful grease-proof covered pots has been produced by the Stipendum Stopper Co., 1 Newmarket Street, London, W. In these latest-style pots the sides are plain, thus allowing of printed matter being placed round as a protection or advertisement. The lid can be impressed with any name or trade-mark desired, the composition of which the pots are made admitting of the use of dies. Stipendum is now made in pretty marbled patterns, but the self-colour material is still much used. A greater variety is thus given to the style of the pots, and special designs can be devoted to any particular specialities, if desired, to give a distinctive note. The lids fit perfectly, and the unbreakable quality of the stipendum is a valuable consideration which will be appreciated by all users of covered earthenware pots.

CREMOGEN.—An interesting preparation—a concentrated base for cold-cream, toilet lanoline, and skin-foods—has been sent us this week by the Trommer Co., Ltd., 27 Charterhouse Square, London, E.C. (Messrs. Francis Newbery & Sons, Ltd.). "Cremogen," as the product is called, is a solid looking like white wax, but not quite so hard. The novelty consists in the ease with which cremogen can be diluted with water to make a cold-cream or toilet-cream. With three parts of water a soft cream is produced with a granular appearance; while with six parts of water the product is a beautifully white and smooth cream of the consistence of Devonshire cream. In the process of dilution perfumes, glycerin, lanoline, or borax may be added as desired. The creams compounded with cremogen, we are assured, are neither greasy nor sticky, and will keep sweet for any length of time. More water can be added than is indicated above if a proportion of anhydrous lanoline is added. Cremogen (anhydrous) is sold in tins, which are sent, post free, for 2s. 9d.

SYNTHETIC ROSE-PERFUME.—We have had the opportunity this week of examining samples of various synthetic rose

oils manufactured by Messrs. Chuit, Naef & Co., Geneva, Switzerland. Four varieties of these synthetic perfumes were submitted—Rose-rouge, Rose-petales, Malmaison, and Maréchal Niel—each being a distinct odour endowed with lasting properties. It is really astonishing to note the advance that has been made in this branch of chemical science, and to what perfection synthetic chemistry applied to perfumery has attained. Another of these products is sweet-pea oil, which is delightfully real, and solves the difficult problem for the chemist and druggist and perfumer of the manufacture of the handkerchief essence of sweet-pea. The English agents for Messrs. Chuit, Naef & Co. are Messrs. S. M. Frankenstein & Co., Ropemaker Street, Finsbury, London, E.C., who will send particulars of the above-mentioned synthetic perfumes and many others to any of our subscribers who apply.

Business Changes.

Properly authenticated business notices (not being advertisements) are inserted in this section free of charge if promptly communicated to the Editor.

THE Guildhall Drug-stores have been opened at 35c King Street, Cheapside, London, E.C.

MESSRS. ALLEN & JENKINS have succeeded to the business of Mr. B. Allen, chemist and druggist, at Hampton Road, Redland, Bristol.

MR. H. DOUGLAS, chemist and druggist, has purchased the business of Mr. E. J. Allgood at 85 New Park Road, Brixton Hill, S.W.

MR. W. H. PAYNE, chemist and druggist, has purchased the branch business of Mr. G. W. Evans, of Hammersmith, at 198 Castlenau, Barnes.

PROCTOR'S PINELYPTUS DEPÔT has been removed from Grainger Street to 80 Grey Street, Newcastle-on-Tyne. The new premises are devoted exclusively to the Pinelyptus preparations.

MILBURN, LTD., of Hull, are opening a branch at 215 High Street, Sunderland, under the joint management of Mr. T. R. Milburn, chemist and druggist, and Mr. T. W. Edwards, chemist and druggist.

MR. W. ROOKE ROBERTS, chemist and druggist, late manager for Mr. P. C. Baker, pharmaceutical chemist, Victoria Street, S.W., has purchased Mr. W. Guy Padwick's business at Mottingham, Kent.

MR. C. F. ALDRICH has purchased the two businesses lately belonging to Mr. F. G. Hines, chemist and druggist, at Brightlingsea. He has closed one, and will continue the other under the style of the "Victoria Drug-stores."

WITH reference to our recent announcement regarding the amalgamation of the businesses of H. Silverlock, Blackfriars Road, and Suttley & Sons, Ltd., Newcomen Street, S.E., we understand that both factories will be retained, but there will be a transference of certain departments from one to the other. Mr. Ben Suttley is the managing director, and Mr. W. B. Silverlock is on the board of directors.

REFERRING to the note in this column in last week's issue, we are informed that Mr. W. A. Low, chemist and druggist, of Portslade-by-Sea, is not interested in the business of Jones & Co., formerly of 2 Stoneham Road, Hove. Mr. Low is still in business at Portslade, while Mr. D. F. Jones, chemist and druggist, has removed his business (Jones & Co.) from 2 Stoneham Road, Hove, to 21 Windsor Street, Brighton.

OPIMUM IN CHINA.—The Peking correspondent of the "Times" states that the Chinese Government has addressed to the British Minister a note expressing grateful recognition of the British Government's sympathetic co-operation in China's endeavours to abolish the opium-trade; accepting the conditions stated for the reduction of the import of the Indian drug *pari passu* with the decrease of the production of native opium; and at the same time forgoing the proposal to increase the import-duty on foreign opium. The correspondent is of opinion that the anti-opium movement commands the support of a large section of the people, and has already produced hopeful results.

Birth.

RICHARDS.—At Hinton Road, Uxbridge, on November 29, the wife of Marmaduke Richards, F.S.M.C., chemist and optician, late of Singapore, Straits Settlements, of a son.

Marriages.

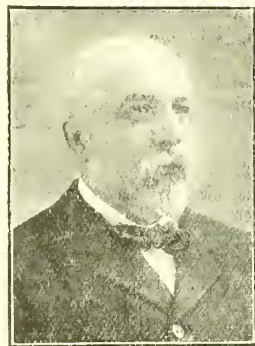
RENNIE—ECKERSALL.—At the Union Street Congregational Church, Oldham, on December 11, by the Rev. J. F. Brown, John Rennie, chemist and druggist, of Whalley Range, Blackburn, to Lydia Eliza (Lill), only daughter of Mr. J. E. Eckersall, of Napier Street, Oldham.

WEIR—BOYD.—At Morlan, Prestwick, on December 4, by the Rev. E. F. Scott, assisted by the Rev. D. A. Reid, William Weir, chemist and druggist, late of Bridgeton, Glasgow, to Aby, daughter of the late Mr. A. M. Boyd, of Kilmarnock.

Deaths.

AUSTEN.—At 103 St. Mary's Street, Southampton, on December 8, Mr. Walter Crees Austen, chemist and druggist, aged fifty-nine. Mr. Austen had been in business in Southampton for about thirty years, before which time he was an assistant with Messrs. Randall & Son, High Street. He passed the Modified examination in 1870. In public life Mr. Austen was well known as a member of the Southampton Board of Guardians, with which body he had been connected for the last ten years. The cause of death was heart-disease, from which Mr. Austen had suffered for some time. He had been confined to his bed for the last two or three weeks, but on Sunday had apparently made such progress that he had dinner with his family. Subsequently he was reading a newspaper when he had an attack of heart-failure and expired. He leaves a widow and family.

BOWEN.—At 13 Curzon Street, Mayfair, W., on December 9, Mr. John William Bowen, pharmaceutical chemist, aged fifty-nine. To his intimates the news of Mr. Bowen's sudden death will not be altogether a surprise, for he had been suffering more or less for some time from *angina pectoris*, which caused his death. Mr. Bowen was widely known and universally respected among British pharmacists. His quiet geniality and invariable cheerfulness endeared him to a large circle of friends, and although his natural reticence kept him from ever bulking largely in the public eye, he was acknowledged to be one of the



most practical all-round pharmacists in London. He was born at Ludlow, and was educated at Ludlow Grammar School. After serving his apprenticeship in an old-established business on the outskirts of Birmingham, he was an assistant at Southampton some time before he qualified. He passed the Major examination in 1870, and managed for a short time a business in Ludlow belonging to his brother-in-law. He was also an assistant at Weston-super-Mare, and eventually became a demonstrator at the Westminster College of Chemistry and Pharmacy, Trinity Square, S.E. In 1882 Mr. Bowen became senior assistant to the late Mr. E. Northway Butt, proprietor of the fine Mayfair business of Jolley & Co., at 13 Curzon Street, W. A year or two afterwards Mr. Bowen became a partner, eventually succeeding to the business on the retirement of Mr. Butt. Latterly Mr. Herman J. Kluge, pharmaceutical chemist, has been associated with Mr. Bowen as a partner, and he will in the ordinary course of events continue this high-class business, which was founded in 1814. Mr. Bowen was an examiner (in botany and materia medica principally) at Bloomsbury Square for several years. He was one of the founders of the Western Chemists' Association,

and President of it from 1902 to 1904. He regularly attended the annual gatherings of the British Pharmaceutical Conference, and was usually to be seen at all functions associated with metropolitan pharmacy. The funeral takes place at Ludlow on Friday, December 13.

CARDWELL.—At High Bank, 32 The Green, Ossett, on December 3, Mr. Augustus Cardwell, chemist and druggist, aged fifty-four. For twenty-three years Mr. Cardwell was manager of the drug department to the Ossett Industrial Co-operative Society, Ltd. The interment took place at Wakfield Cemetery on December 7. Mr. Cardwell's sterling ability and uprightness made him respected by all who came in contact with him. He leaves a widow, but no family.

CHAMPION.—At 22 Cranwich Road, Stamford Hill, on December 9, Ellen, the dearly beloved wife of Mr. R. J. Champion, aged forty-eight.

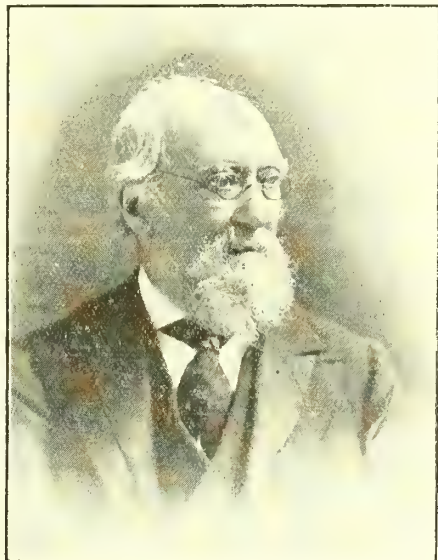
CHAPMAN.—At 52 Newborough, Scarborough, on December 8, Mr. Henry Chapman, chemist and druggist, aged seventy. Mr. Chapman carried on business at 52 Newborough, at Falsgrave, and in Elders Street, having at the latter place an aerated-water manufactory. He had been ailing for some time, but was able to attend to business until quite recently. Mr. Chapman, like Mr. Gilchrist, whose death we chronicled only last week, was one of the best known and most respected of Scarborough tradesmen. He was a many-sided man of wide sympathies, and always ready to help in a good cause. Born at Ripon, he spent a few years of his business career at Norwich. Then he went to Scarborough as manager for Messrs. Coulson & Wells, eventually taking over that business on the death of Mr. Coulson. The business under Mr. Chapman's enterprising control showed considerable development. He was one of the best of employers and greatly disliked changes in his staff. Although he declined repeated invitations to become a candidate for municipal honours, Mr. Chapman yet took a prominent part in the public life of the borough. He was a leading Freemason, a Past Master and Charity Representative of the Denison Lodge, and Past Provincial Grand Deacon of North and East Yorkshire. He was a trustee of the Bar Congregational Church and of the South Cliff Congregational Church. The Scarborough Amicable Society, an old-established charity in the town, claimed him as one of its most enthusiastic members. He was a member for more than thirty years, and during the past twenty years held office as warden, trustee, and hon. secretary. He was one of the Governors of the Scarborough United Scholarships Foundation, and a Past-President of the Scarborough Chemists' Association. He was one of the founders and Hon. Secretary of the Scarborough Chess Club, and, indeed, there were few societies or institutions of any importance in the town in which he did not take a practical interest. His wife predeceased him about ten years ago, but he leaves three sons. The funeral took place at Scarborough Cemetery on December 11, the first part of the service being conducted in Bar Congregational Church.

FOWLER.—At 67 Union Street, Torquay, on December 1, Mary Jane, widow of Mr. Henry Fowler, chemist, for many years in business at Great Torrington, Devon, aged eighty-two.

GRIFFITHS.—At 26 Dowsett Road, Tottenham, on November 29, Mr. Henry Thomas Griffiths, chemist and druggist, aged forty. Mr. Griffiths was the proprietor of Dr. Harden's health pills.

HALL.—At Aberdeen Park, Highbury, London, N., on December 9, Mr. Samuel Hall, F.I.C., F.C.S., Treasurer of the Society of Chemical Industry and chairman of the board of directors of Messrs. Edward Cook & Co., Ltd., Bow, E., aged seventy-eight. We mentioned last week that Mr. Hall had been ill, having had a severe attack of influenza, and at the time of our writing a more favourable turn had been taken. This, unfortunately, was not continued, there being especially great difficulty in nutrition, with consequent physical weakness, and ultimately heart-failure. Mr. Hall was mentally alert up to five minutes of his death, when he was talking to his son Godfrey, then he fell peacefully asleep. In the circles of chemical industry Mr. Hall was one of the most beloved of men, and his death breaks many friendships—international as well as

metropolitan and British. His was a remarkable life, and he started on his business career without any idea of becoming a chemist. He was born in Austin Friars, London, and after his elementary education at a private school in Brighton he became one of the earliest pupils of the City of London School. A few weeks ago, in conversation with him, he recalled the teaching of chemistry in the old school in Milk Street, Cheapside, when the teacher was the man who, in the case of many boys, paved the way for the more advanced instruction that Hofmann came to this country to give. Mr. Hall was fond of chemistry and science generally, but on leaving school, at fifteen (he finished at University College), he had to enter his father's business, which was that of Hall Brothers, hat-



manufacturers, Fore Street, and Frampton Cotterell. Three years later his father became blind, and the conduct of the whole business fell upon his son's shoulders. Mr. Samuel Hall took up the onerous duties and continued the business successfully until the modern silk hat came in and beavers went out. It was the latter that Hall Brothers made, and about 1870 he disposed of the business to Messrs. Towend in order to become a partner in the firm of Messrs. Edward Cook & Co. He married Jane, the eldest daughter of the principal, Mr. Edward Cook, Crix, Hatfield Peverell, Chelmsford. On entering the soap-business Mr. Hall, who had never lost grip of chemistry, studied the subject more intimately, so as to take charge of the chemical side of the business. Under his guidance this has developed steadily, and the works contain well-equipped experimental laboratories which he superintended. By his co-directors and the staff of the company Mr. Hall was regarded with deep respect, his kindliness and generous spirit being held in affectionate remembrance. He was one of the original members of the Society of Chemical Industry, and when his relative and co-partner, Mr. Edward Rider Cook, died in 1898, Mr. Hall was appointed to succeed him in the Hon. Treasurership, an office which has been associated with the Bow house since the foundation of the Society. Mr. Hall was an admirable treasurer, and spared no trouble in conserving the Society's interest in money matters, while he also attended with consistent regularity the meetings of the London Section. He is survived by two daughters and two sons, one of the latter, Mr. S. Godfrey Hall, F.C.S., being a director of Edward Cook & Co., Ltd. Mr. Hall left instructions that his body was to be cremated, and this was done at Golder's Hill Crematorium on Thursday, when a service was held. Among those present, besides members of the family and Mr. T. Alexander Cook and the heads of departments at the Bow and City works and offices of E. Cook & Co., Ltd., were Messrs. Harvey Cook, Miall Cook, Herbert Cook, J. W. Cook, H. J. Cook, and A. B. Cook. The Society of Chemical Industry was represented by Sir Boverton Red-

wood (President), Dr. Divers, Mr. Walter F. Reid, Mr. Thomas Tyrer, Dr. Lewkowitsch, Mr. John Spiller, Mr. Hemingway, Mr. Watson Smith, and Mr. C. G. Cresswell (Secretary), and others.

HOSKINS.—At 9 King's Parade, Southall, on December 7, Mr. Joseph Stanley Hoskins, chemist and druggist, aged thirty.

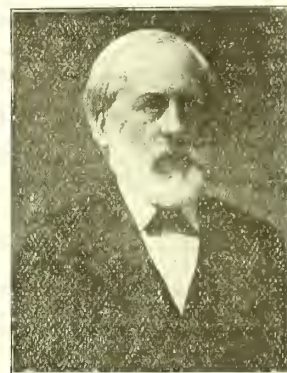
INCE.—At 13 Alfred Road, Acton, on December 5, from bronchitis, Mr. Joseph Ince, A.K.C., F.L.S., F.C.S., pharmaceutical chemist, aged eighty. Mr. Ince was a son of Mr. William Ince, of Messrs. Godfrey & Cooke, Southampton Street, Covent Garden, W.C., a founder and President of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain. He was educated at King's College School, and, when sixteen years old, entered the General Literature and Science Department of the College, of which he became an Associate on June 30, 1847, three years after leaving the College. He had been apprenticed in the old London manner for seven years to Mr. Richard Hotham Pigeon, first Treasurer of the Pharmaceutical Society, a citizen and Merchant Taylor, and performed one act of servitude in the Southampton Street pharmacy, at the end of the allotted period, before going on to Paris to study at the School of Pharmacy there. Soubeiran, Chevallier, Bussy, Dumas, and Orfila were among the lecturers to whom he listened. Returning to London he attended the courses of instruction at the School of Pharmacy, Bloomsbury Square, in 1847, and took certificates in chemistry and pharmacy. Re-entering Godfrey & Cooke's as an assistant, Mr. Ince remained on the staff for a number of years, passing the Major examination in 1862. Subsequently he commenced business on his own account in the West-end, but he was never keen commercially, and trading was ultimately abandoned for teaching and literature. He was lecturer on pharmacy at Dr. Muter's school for a number of years. In 1883 he was invited by the Pharmaceutical Council to institute a department of practical pharmacy at Bloomsbury Square, and there he remained as lecturer on the subject until 1897, when he retired on a pension. Mr. Ince was elected a member of the Pharmaceutical Council in 1866, and a year later became an Examiner, occupying that post six years. He was associated with the British Pharmaceutical Conference at its formation, and edited the "Year-book." He was one of the "Pharmaceutical Journal" staff in Jacob Bell's time, and for more than forty years was a regular contributor to THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST. He was the editor of Daniel Hanbury's "Science Papers," the author of the "Latin Grammar of Pharmacy," and of "Elementary Dispensing Practice." Of Mr. Ince's reputation as a litterateur and pharmacist we write on another page. He was most happily married; but Mrs. Ince died last year, and the recent death of their son, Dr. Walter Ince, was a great blow to him. Other children survive. The Rev. William Ince, D.D., Canon of Christ Church, Oxford, and Reginus Professor of Divinity there, is his elder brother.

IVE.—From pneumonia, on December 1, Mr. Alfred R. Ive, druggist, 44 The Broadway, Crouch End, aged forty-five.

LEAN.—At Huddersfield, on December 7, Mr. Henry Sproston Lean, chemist and druggist, formerly of Birkenhead.

SHIRTLIFF.—At Yarmouth, on December 7, Mr. Francis Shirliff, retired chemist, aged fifty-nine. Mr. Shirliff, who suddenly expired while walking through St. Peter's Road, formerly carried on business at Camperdown.

SMILES.—At 173 Bruntsfield Place, Edinburgh, suddenly, on December 6, Mr. James Smiles (formerly of Messrs. T. & H. Smith & Co.), aged eighty-one. Mr. Smiles was a native of Colinton, near Edinburgh, and a nephew of Mr. Henry Smith, one of the founders of the firm of Messrs.



T. & H. Smith & Co., Ltd., manufacturing chemists, Edinburgh. He entered the employment of that firm when he was twenty-two years of age, going to London to take charge of the premises they occupied in Cheapside in 1848. He returned to Edinburgh in 1860, and became the manager of the Blanefield Chemical-works, a position which he occupied for forty-five years, and from which he retired two years ago. Mr. Smiles became a partner of the firm in 1874, and was one of the trustees of the late Mr. Peter Smith. When the business was converted into a limited-liability company he became a director. Mr. Smiles was not trained as a chemist originally, but under the tuition of the late Dr. James Smith he acquired considerable technical ability and knowledge. Although he was an octogenarian, he was up till the last keen, clear-headed, and active. Only recently he began to show a failure of strength, although apparently in his usual health. He retired to rest on Thursday evening, and on Friday morning his wife found that he had passed away in his sleep through heart-failure. Besides his widow, he is survived by four sons and two daughters, one of the sons, Mr. Robert Smith Smiles, being a successful pharmacist at Paarl, Cape Colony.

SMITH.—At West Street, Horsham, on December 5, Mr. Edward Smith, chemist and druggist, aged sixty-four. Mr. Smith's activities in the public life of the town were so widespread that his death naturally caused the greatest sympathy. Some forty years ago Mr. Smith first went to Horsham as an assistant to the late Mr. Philip Williams. For a time Mr. Smith left the town, and on his return he took over Mr. Williams's business and traded in the name of Williams & Smith, building up a large and valuable connection. Mr. Smith was a Freemason, a Governor of Collier's Grammar School, and Chairman of the Directors of the Horsham Permanent Benefit Building Society. When the Urban District Council was formed Mr. Smith was one of the first members, and he held his seat until his death, with honour to the town and great credit to himself. His health had been failing for the past year. He leaves a widow, three sons, and two daughters.

Formosan Camphor.

WE have received the following official communication from the Camphor Monopoly Bureau of the Formosan Government in regard to the camphor industry: "The Government is well aware of the fact that consumers have been constantly complaining about the scarcity of the supply of camphor owing to the large demand during recent years. The Government has therefore earnestly endeavoured during the past few years to obtain increased supplies to satisfy this demand. As the manufacture of camphor in Formosa is carried on in the mountainous districts near the boundaries occupied by savage tribes, manufacturers have had to encounter many obstacles, because they must exploit the so-called savage districts in order to extend their operations. Fortunately several savage tribes have been subjugated this year, and the enterprise is now going on safely, producing the proposed amounts. Thus the Government expects to export about 50,000 piculs this year, and to increase the amount in future. [The exports in 1905 were 45,200 piculs, and in 1906, 48,000 piculs.—Ed.] It cannot be announced how long the present contract with Messrs. Samuel Samuel & Co. will be continued, but the supposition that it terminates at the close of 1907 is not correct. It may also be stated that the manufacturers in South China increased their production owing to the abnormal advance in the market price of refined camphor in Europe and the United States since last year, and they anticipated that they would be able to export a large quantity this year, but the continual decline in prices since last June has upset their calculations. At present the output is in the hands of a few manufacturers, who bought their materials at high prices, and naturally at first were reluctant to sell at the declining figures. The conclusions are, therefore, that the Chinese camphor producers will shortly be sold out, and in all probability prices of refined camphor will advance again. It is hoped that China will be able to produce a fair quantity of camphor which will meet the present scarcity; but we are afraid these hopes will not be realised, as the industry in

that country is very irregular and uncertain." That is the official view, and although it does not throw much light on the situation, it disposes of the rumours that Messrs. Samuel Samuel & Co.'s privilege of selling camphor terminates at the end of this year. To the above we may add that the exports from the whole of China (according to Sir A. Hosie) during 1906 amounted to 17,652 cwt., valued at 215,734l., against 6,384 cwt., valued at 54,752l., in 1905. These figures are taken from the "Analysis of Foreign Trade in China," published by the Statistical Department of the Imperial Maritime Customs, and are therefore correct. Sir A. Hosie, who is a careful observer, states in his annual report on China that 1906 saw a great development of the industry in the province of Fuhkien, not only in the interior, but even in the port of Foochow itself. He significantly remarks that "The industry is doomed to a premature death, for while the old camphor trees are rapidly disappearing at the hands of the camphor distiller, no replanting is taking place, and five years are assigned for the total disappearance of the tree and the extinction of the industry."

New Books.

These notes do not necessarily exclude subsequent reviews of the works. Any of these books printed in Great Britain can be supplied, at the published price, to readers of this journal on application (with remittance) to the Publisher of "The Chemist and Druggist," 42 Cannon Street, London, E.C.

Barton, G. A. H. *A Guide to the Administration of Ethyl Chloride*. 2nd edit. 8vo. 2s. (H. K. Lewis.)

Chapman, A. *Income-tax and How to get it Refunded*. 7x4½. Pp. 60. 2s. (E. Wilson.) [Gives particulars of the methods of charging income-tax and how to get overcharges refunded. The book has been brought up to date, and includes the income-tax changes made in the Finance Act, 1907.]

Hutchison, R., and Collier, H. S. *An Index of Treatment*. By various writers. 8½x5½. Pp. 894. 21s. net. (Simpkin.)

Jackson, T. C. *The Law of Master and Servant, including Apprenticeship*. 7½x4½. Pp. 180. 2s. 6d. (Macdonald & Martin, 6 Essex Street, London, W.C.) [Includes a consideration of the effect of the Employers and Workmen Act, 1875; the Employers' Liability Act, 1880; and the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1906.]

King's College Hospital *Book of Cooking Recipes*. Cr. 8vo. Pp. 280. Swd. 1s. net. (Longmans.)

Waring, E. J., and Lukis, C. P. *Remarks on the Uses of Some of the Bazaar Medicines and Common Medical Plants of India*. 6½x4½. Pp. 329. 6s. (Churchill.) [This is the sixth edition of a well-known guide to the uses of Indian drugs. It is arranged on a definite plan. The names of the drugs are first given, followed by descriptions of the plants, doses, and uses. The appendices give directions for restoring the apparently drowned, the treatment of snake-bites, the treatment of small-pox by means of carbolic oil, and the use of the clinical thermometer.]

Scientific Progress.

Temperatures under this heading are on the Centigrade scale.

The Estimation of Eucalyptol.—According to Schimmel & Co., the following is a more accurate method for determining eucalyptol in eucalyptus oil than those at present in use ("Semi-annual Report," October 1907). Ten c.c. of the oil is well shaken in a Hirschsohn flask with about 75 c.c. of 50-per-cent. solution of resorcin. The mixture is well shaken for five minutes, and then the unabsorbed oil is brought up into the graduated neck by the addition of more solution. The absorbed portion is eucalyptol. In cases where the oil is very rich in eucalyptol there is the risk of the compound crystallising out and preventing a reading being taken. This difficulty is obviated by diluting the oil with an equal volume of turpentine.

Radioactivity of Mineral Springs.—Professor Charles Moureu, of the Paris Superior School of Pharmacy, has presented to the Academy of Medicine a comparative table of forty-eight thermal springs, showing their content of helium and other rare gases. From this it appears that the Lymbe Spring at Bourbon-Lancy gives off 1,000 litres of helium per annum. He also shows that the recent sensational experiments of Sir Wm. Ramsay regarding the action of radium emanations on water and copper sulphate explain (as simply as in the case of helium) the general presence (proved by numerous experiments hitherto incomprehensible) of neon and argon in thermal waters.

Observations and Reflections.

By XRAYSER.

The Innocent Application

of the Secretary of the Pharmaceutical Society to the Board of Inland Revenue, asking for a general exemption from duty of all medicines named in the "B.P. Codex" with titles in the possessive case, must have rather amused "the Department." A glance through the pages of the "Codex" reveals several such titles specifically named in the statute as dutiable; Friar's Balsam, James's Powder, St. John Long's Liniment, and Ward's Paste, for example. Only an Act of Parliament can relieve these titles from liability. But certainly the Somerset House list of medicines with titles in which, as they say, "an ostensible claim to a proprietary right is set up," but which they have been satisfied by evidence is ostensible only, is capable of some useful extension. It may not be necessary to fog the Board with references to the origin of Galen's cerate or Rufus's pills, but it would be as well to make it clear that Easton's Syrup, Parrish's Syrup, Rubini's Camphor, and probably other compounds more or less generally sold under ostensibly proprietary names, are not, and never have been, of a proprietary character.

The Most Attractive Feature

in the "B.P. Codex," at least to dispensing chemists, appears to be the manner in which modern patented or trade-marked medicines have been dealt with in it. It cannot be argued that information concerning these should not have been given in such a work; and it is fair to note that in the preface dispensers are expressly told that "when a medicament is ordered under a proprietary trade name it is not permissible to substitute a similar product to which the trade name does not apply." But the deliberate attempt to provide means of legal substitution, the exercise of ingenuity in the invention of easy names for trade-marked substances, the appeal to physicians "to encourage the use of names which everyone is free to use," and, above all, the frantic invective lavished (not in the "Codex" itself) on manufacturers who devise pharmaceutical improvements, are not symptoms of ethical health. This

False Note of Pharmaceutical Orthodoxy

is liable to be construed too generously. There are fanatics who are disposed to make almost a religion of anti-proprietaryism; and there are others of a more commercial turn of mind who will doubt the wisdom of dispensing X when they are told on authority that Z, which they can buy at half the price of X, is exactly the same thing. Even assuming that there is no ground for any suspicion of this kind, it is still questionable policy to urge so energetically the employment of the imitations in preference to the originals. When physicians realise that Z is a substance made by nobody-knows-who, and when they find, as they will occasionally, that it does not produce the effect they have come to expect from X, a tendency to regard the advice offered them as based on interested motives may be created, and it will manifest itself in prescriptions for "X ver." with a thick line below the adjective. There is admittedly

Another Side to this Question.

In reply to the criticism just offered it may fairly be asked whether all progress is to be stopped in a particular line because one manufacturer may have achieved a success in that line. If his especial course of atoms has produced a good combination, is he to have a monopoly in it for ever? Was it unjust for chemists to manufacture sulphate of magnesia from sea-water because

they were thus depriving Epsom of the benefit which was at that time accruing to that fashionable Surrey village? After Elias Howe had invented his sewing-machine was it dishonourable for a crowd of other mechanics to follow in his tracks? Another pertinent point occurs. Possibly the makers of X charge an exorbitant price for it so long as they can keep their monopoly. Is not the community justified in self-defence, therefore, in severely restricting that monopoly? Clearly the problem is not a simple one, and it is not to be settled in a paragraph or two. The only present object of these notes is to suggest that pharmaceutical inventors and manufacturers are entitled to a little more consideration than they sometimes get.

The Sympathy of the Law

goes apparently against them. A judgment was given in the Court of Appeal last week which certainly supports the view which a legal writer in the "Lancet" took some time since, to the effect that when a patent for a medicine expired the fancy name by which it had become known also became public property, even though the latter had been registered as a trade-mark. The case last week concerned a copying machine which had been patented, and for which the name of "Cyclostyle" had been invented and registered. The patent having expired, a rival firm had successfully petitioned Mr. Justice Neville for the removal of the name from the trade-mark register. From this judgment the patentee appealed, but the Court of Appeal confirmed the first decision. The view appears to be that the name has become so inseparable from the article that to allow the trade-mark to remain would have the effect of perpetuating the patent. If there had been no patent there would have been no challenge of the trade-mark. It ought to be added that it is not safe to rely too confidently on any one or more of these judgments. In the next case that comes forward the Judges may find special reasons for declaring the trade-mark valid.

The Odour of Sanctity

was not a merely metaphorical expression with old writers. In Malory's "History of Prince Arthur," written in the fifteenth century, when the wicked Sir Corsabrin's head was cut off, "therewithall came a stench out of the body when the soul departed so that there might nobody abide the savour." This, we are told, was the disodour of the unbaptized. But when his comrades found Sir Launcelot dead they noticed "the sweetest savour about him that ever they smelled." Malory explains that this was the odour of sanctity. In the "Revue de Paris" for December 1 Dr. Georges Dumas analyses materialistically, but not unkindly, a number of the legends of this odour recorded of the saints of the Church. While recognising the elusive nature of odours, how easily one may be mistaken for another, and how possible it is to fancy them, Dr. Dumas credits most of these stories; but he spoils his testimony by explaining them. For example, Saint Theresa's death is traced to diabetic acetony, and from the facts of physiology he shows how likely pleasant odours might be observed in such a case. Usually the saintly odours are compared to those of violet, pineapple, musk, benzoin, yellow amber, canella, cloves, orange, lily, and rose. For many of these it is now possible to substitute chemical terms. In cases when the nutrition is checked acetones and fatty acids may be developed. These, combining with aldehydes and acetous aromatic derivatives of alcohol, give rise to the perfumes of the orange or violet, or it may be to those of canella or musk. Butyric ether, with a little bicarbonate of soda, will yield the odour of pineapple. Subject to special modifications Dr. Dumas gives $C_6H_{12}O_2$ as the formula for the odour of sanctity.

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Editorial Comments.

Joseph Ince.

"Much may be said in favour of the desirableness of not becoming famous; at all events there is some advantage and more consolation in keeping the even tenor of one's way."

JOSEPH INCE probably had his own disposition in mind when he wrote this sentence. He made little effort to become famous, yet few men in our craft have inspired more devotion among young pharmacists, and few have been of greater assistance to their contemporaries in respect to the academic side of pharmacy. He was the type of a pharmaceutical personality peculiar to the middle of the nineteenth century, and practically impossible in pharmacy now. He was more litterateur than pharmacist. His contributions to practical pharmacy relate chiefly to dispensing practice, of which he was an extremely able exponent; but he was more at home in the library than in the laboratory, and his work was educative rather than constructive. Before he started out on his pharmaceutical career his thorough classical education was supplemented by residence in Paris and study at the Ecole de Pharmacie there. This exceptional educational equipment, combined with his father's distinction as a pharmacist and his early training in the historic pharmacy of Ambrose Godfrey, gave Mr. Ince attachment to the literature of pharmacy which proved of excellent service at a time when journalism was not specialised as it is now, and when there was greater demand for literary craftsmanship than there is to-day. He has told us that it was in 1853 that Jacob Bell drove up to Southampton Street to take him to join the "Journal" Committee at his house in Langham Place, and to Ince from that time fell much of the work of a "literary" character for Mr. Bell's publication. "A Student's Sketch of Orfila" was his first essay, and it attracted Bell's attention. Education and ethics and foreign and historical pharmacy were the subjects upon which Ince wrote, besides what would now be called "descriptive writing," such as reports of lectures phrased in the polished style of which he was a master. His connection with THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST commenced in 1866 and continued under three editors, his last contribution appearing a few months ago. His more important articles were signed, but frequently they were "leaders," these at one time being kept distinct from editorial notes. His most notable contributions appeared from 1876 until 1886, under the heading "Pharmacologia," and the sentence which we have quoted was the first paragraph in the series. He was a master of phrasing, and said many things which deserve to live, such as "The

Conference is a want, and not an agitation." He had an intimate knowledge of classics, was familiar with ancient and modern pharmaceutical literature, and was well acquainted with his contemporaries and their work, all of which was reflected in his literary contributions. He never wrote "journalise," but aimed at literature, and generally wrote what would bear reprinting long after the immediate purpose was served, his only failures being when he used his dignified style for humdrum subjects unworthy of the care which he exercised in sentence and paragraph. Mr. Ince was a born hero-worshipper, and this is reflected in all that he said about men. One of his earliest articles was on "Knowledge is Power," a tribute to his father's abilities; it was good, but we give higher place to the biography of Daniel Hanbury which prefaces "Science Papers." He was rarely critical, except in conversation—which was even more interesting than his writings, for it was in talk that the man's humour came to the surface, and he forgot to take things so seriously as was his wont when he appeared in print. On the practical side of pharmacy Mr. Ince will be remembered for his expositions of dispensing-practice and for the collections of autograph prescriptions which he made for the Pharmaceutical Boards of Examiners and for chemists' local associations. As a Latinist he was admired by his compeers in British pharmacy, and his "Latin Grammar of Pharmacy" won for him the appreciation of the younger generation. Although he lived to be an octogenarian, Mr. Ince never became intellectually old; he had, it is true, an ineradicable fondness for the methods of his youth, but he recognised and accepted the progress of years, and rarely bewailed "the good old days." He appeared not to "fail" either physically or mentally, and took a keen interest in pharmaceutical events to the last. It is not possible accurately to estimate the influence and worth of such a man as Joseph Ince, but certainly the even tenor of his way was to the benefit of his contemporaries. Several generations of pharmacists have admired him, and all have benefited by the stimulus of his writings whether on dispensing or old books. Unless history repeat itself he is one of a type which we are not likely to see in British pharmacy again. The occupation nowadays does not attract academic distinction, which can be more profitably employed in a wider sphere.

November Trade.

In spite of the fact that a 7-per-cent. Bank rate was current during the greater part of November, the Board of Trade Returns for that month again show substantial increases in imports and exports of British manufactures. A shrinkage in business operations was quite natural, and we find it chiefly in re-exports, which declined by 1,160,944. The following table gives the increases and decreases for November over the two previous years, from which it will be observed that the increase in British exports alone was more than double that of the total imports:

November.

	1907	1906	1905
	£	£	£
Imports ...	57,145,099	+1,398,020	+4,009,203
British exports ...	35,862,176	+2,887,014	+6,254,027
Re-exports ...	6,131,717	-1,160,944	-561,241
Total ...	99,138,992	+3,124,090	+9,701,969

A feature of the November imports was again the increase in food, drink, and tobacco, the total being 22,389,342.;

imports of raw materials (practically twenty-two millions) fell off by 379,125.1, the principal decline being in raw cotton (1,163,759.1); and wholly or mainly manufactured articles declined by 444,944.1, the total imports under this heading being 12,632,410.1. This amount included 979,457.1 for chemicals and allied goods, or 95,437.1 more than in November 1906. This increase is represented by larger importations of boron compounds, cream of tartar, quinine, coal-tar dyes, miscellaneous chemicals, and "other articles." On the export side the largest share of the increased shipments falls as usual under goods of British manufacture, the total aggregating 27,812,820.1, or 1,466,759.1 more than in November 1906. Cotton goods continue the leading item, the expansion being 1,212,405.1; then follow machinery and new ships. Raw materials were 1,308,812.1 more on a total of 5,019,077.1, and coal was again responsible for the bulk of this improvement. The general dulness in the home chemical-trade has by no means affected exports, as the total (1,374,360.1) shows an increase of 13,877.1, or, compared with 1905, 111,549.1. The figures call for little comment with the exception of British quinine, the exports of which (120,020 oz.) were almost double those of last year, but 20,000 oz. less than two years ago. Bleaching-materials are marking time, but soda compounds declined by 146,000 cwt., the chief reductions being in soda ash and caustic soda; but saltcake advanced from 82,323 cwt. to 98,782 cwt. Drugs and medicines declined by 2,000.1, and were valued at 138,667.1 (exclusive of quinine, 5,515.1). With the year rapidly drawing to a close, interest centres in the completed figures for the eleven months, which are as follows:

	1907	Over 1906	Over 1905
Imports ...	569,911,636	36,536,297	77,753,435
British exports ...	393,462,860	49,199,122	92,091,587
Re-exports ..	85,252,169	7,894,516	14,546,757
Total...	1,068,626,665	93,629,935	184,391,779

It may be remembered that in 1906 we stepped into the thousand million record—viz., 1,068,824,192.1—and although there is still another month to run, we are only 200,000.1 short of last year's total. The drug and chemical trades have had their full share of prosperity, the aggregate turnover being almost twenty-six millions sterling for the eleven months, 15.8 being exports and 10.7 imports, while the transshipment trade is valued at 1.6 million. The share of the wholesale druggist and shipper of drugs and medicines exceeds 1,600,000.1, which is 186,000.1 more than last year. These are wonderful figures, and considering the adverse conditions in certain of our buying markets—e.g., South Africa—they reveal a remarkable vitality and enterprise in the industry with which this journal is directly associated.

Acetic-acid Manufacture.

RUMOURS are abroad of the intention of the Revenue authorities to permit the use of duty-free spirit for making acetic acid or "white vinegar." There is no doubt that a desire exists among producers of acetic acid to utilise alcohol, and it is probable that Somerset House has been approached on the subject. One point may be mentioned as indicating the trend of official thought, and that is

the subject of acetifying alcohol from duty-free spirit was given as an examination-test subject for certain official candidates aspiring to sit in high places at Somerset House. It appears to be not an unusual practice of the "powers that be" to set their staff to discuss knotty and intricate fiscal problems that crop up from time to time with a view to seeing if it be possible to establish some *via media* whereby the interests of trade can be furthered without jeopardising those of the Revenue. If the question recently put to the official candidates has originated in the manner suggested then it will serve to show that it lies still on the official anvil, and is being hammered at with a utilitarian view. Revenue authorities are slow to take action, especially in instances where trade expansion leads to new fields untrodden by the paths of experience. This question of relieving spirit from duty for the manufacture of acetic acid is a case in point. No doubt the utmost care and circumspection are demanded by the custodians of the Revenue, since concessions once granted become like the laws of the Medes and Persians—irrevocable. In discussing this question of alcohol oxidation the interests of both trade and Revenue are intertwined, and in any request made by chemists and others for permission to receive duty-free spirit, the feasibility of the proposal is one of the features that must have presented itself to the judgment of applicants. Perhaps one of the best guides as to the practicability of the scheme is the procedure in Germany, although it by no means follows that the fiscal conditions of one country will apply to those of another. In Berlin duty-free alcohol is taken account of by an Excise officer, who sees it mixed with a specified quantity of acetic acid and removed to the percolating-vats. The high duty on spirits in the United Kingdom would undoubtedly compel a much closer official supervision than that existing in Germany, since the temptation to abstract would be correspondingly greater. If chemists were to devise spirit-oxidising plant which would prevent the abstraction of the dutiable article, the minds of the Revenue authorities would be satisfied. As about 30 per cent. of the spirit used in making acetic acid is wasted, closed vessels are as much to the manufacturer's interest as the desire of the Revenue. When it is considered that over 6,000,000 proof gals. of duty-free spirit is used annually in Germany for the production of "white vinegar," and that the vinegar export trade in the United Kingdom is a rapidly developing one, the great importance to the industrial classes of this country of securing the same kind of raw article is obvious. Seeing that the conversion of the spirit into acid is a matter of from three to four hours only, the process possesses irresistible charms to both capitalist and chemist.

Orders by Halfpenny Post.

A slight increase in the elasticity of commonsense is wanted at St. Martin's-le-Grand as far as concerns orders for goods sent by the halfpenny post. We have before us half-a-dozen orders written on chemists' memorandum paper or plain paper with stamp and addressed to Messrs. May, Roberts & Co., Clerkenwell Road, E.C. In two cases delivery of the orders was delayed, and in all the missives were surcharged. Messrs. May, Roberts & Co. asked the Postmaster-General why this should be, and received on December 8 a reply in which it is stated that

Orders for goods sent by halfpenny post must be upon a form bearing printed matter which clearly indicates that it is intended to be used only for orders for goods, or upon an ordinary printed invoice or statement of account form. The documents [referred to above] do not conform to this requirement, and they were correctly charged with letter postage.

C. & D. readers will keep this in mind, and use their account

forms for orders sent by the halfpenny post until the Post Office people attain that sweet reasonableness or degree of intelligence which will enable them to see what everybody else might, that the documents are orders free from anything in the nature of a letter. Messrs. May, Roberts & Co. seem to focus the attention of the G.P.O. folks. Have any other wholesale houses similar experience to theirs? If so, we should be glad to hear from them, as concerted action might be taken.

Australian "Patents" Bill.

The measure which the Australian Commonwealth has drafted to amend the Commerce Act so as to give powers to require the disclosure, when necessary, of the formulae of secret medicines will not, it is understood, be introduced until after the Christmas recess. We learn from Melbourne that representations have already been made to the Government by the proprietors of several patent medicines that to reveal their contents would be to ruin the trade in them by making known the secrets of manufacture. Meanwhile the Proprietary Articles Section of the London Chamber of Commerce have practically completed their arrangements for consideration of their views by the Commonwealth Parliament. We have received several private and confidential communications from the Chamber in regard to the matter, but we are authorised to state that two gentlemen who have actively participated in the negotiations on this side are prepared to proceed to Australia as representatives of the proprietary medicine manufacturers and as delegates of the Chamber. Their mission would be to watch the progress of the Bill through the Commonwealth Parliament, and to submit a *modus vivendi* to the Government whereby the welfare of the public in regard to pernicious nostrums may be assured without injury to the proprietary rights of manufacturers of popular medicines. This, it is believed, could be met by a sworn declaration that secret medicines contain no drugs which may be scheduled as prohibited, or any ingredient or deleterious drug in quantities injurious to health, or to contain drugs, alcohol, etc., in excess of the quantities which the Commonwealth authorities may by regulation prescribe. The delegates would consult with the editor of "The Chemist and Druggist of Australasia," the leading drug-trade authorities, and others. They would go out in no hostile spirit, and their presence should remove a slight feeling about interference which seems to have grown in Government circles. The Chamber's fund to guarantee the expenses of this mission is proceeding slowly. A meeting of the Section was held on Thursday of this week, Mr. John C. Umney presiding. A report was submitted in regard to the guarantee fund, from which it transpired that only about 5 per cent. of those addressed had responded. It will be necessary that a more liberal response should be forthcoming before the Section can finally decide to undertake the expense of sending out the delegates, who are Mr. Glover (of Thomas Beecham) and Mr. Kenningham (Condy & Mitchell, Ltd.). A vote of thanks was accorded to these firms for their liberality in allowing experienced members of their staffs to act for the whole body of manufacturers. The meeting was adjourned for a week in order that a further special appeal should be issued, as the subscriptions promised (under 500*l.*) are only a third of the amount required.

"THE BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL" publishes in its issue of December 7 analyses of several proprietary female medicines. These are mostly pills, and only profess to be approximate analyses.

CHEMISTS' CALENDARS.—The first almanac for 1908 sent out by chemists which reaches us this year is from Mr. W. Dennis, chemist and optician, Mundesley-on-Sea. An excellently reproduced portrait of Mr. Dennis is given on the front cover, and the contents of the booklet are interesting and varied.

Chemical Society.

A MEETING was held at Burlington House, London, W., on Thursday evening, December 5, Sir William Ramsay, F.R.S. (President), in the chair.

AFFINITY CONSTANTS

was the title of the first paper, contributed by Dr. Veley, who, in his usual fashion, relieved his rather abstruse communication by references to the parallelism between tables of constants of chemical affinity and the tables of affinity which have been recently the subject of so much political and theological discussion. Dr. Veley has applied his tintometric method to the investigation of the strengths of a large number of organic bases of all types, and has obtained results which confirm those obtained by the electric conductivity and other methods, which, as he says, are unlike his method in being (1) expensive, (2) difficult to carry out, and (3) requiring large quantities of the materials.

The next paper was contributed from the Wellcome Chemical Research Laboratories, on

THE CONSTITUENTS OF THE ESSENTIAL OIL OF NUTMEG.

By Drs. F. B. Power and A. H. Salway.

With consideration of the reputed narcotic properties of the nutmeg, the authors have undertaken a complete investigation of its constituents, and in the first place have devoted their attention to the essential oil, which in itself presents many points of interest. Although the essential oil distilled from the nutmeg was known more than three centuries ago, being noted in the price-lists of the German apothecaries of that period, and has since been recognised by most of the national Pharmacopœias, very little of a definite character has hitherto been ascertained respecting the nature of its constituents. The investigations of Gladstone, which were conducted in 1864 and 1872, led him to assign to a portion of oil of nutmeg boiling at about 220° C. the name "myristicol" and the formula $C_{10}H_{14}O$, whereas C. R. A. Wright, in 1873, believed "myristicol" to possess the formula $C_{10}H_{16}O$, and to be also contained in very small amount in the oil of sweet orange. Wallach, in 1889, identified pinene and dipentene in material designated as "oil of mace"; and Semmler, in 1890 and 1891, as also Thoms, in 1903, showed that the latter oil contains a substance, $C_{11}H_{12}O_3$, which they designated "myristicin." Although the essential oils of nutmeg and mace are generally considered to be qualitatively identical, and to differ only in the relative proportions of their constituents, there is no direct evidence that this is the case, inasmuch as neither of these oils has heretofore been completely examined.

The material employed in the present investigation consisted of an oil which was specially distilled for the authors by Messrs. Stafford Allen & Sons from unlimed Ceylon nutmegs, and was obtained in a yield of 6.94 per cent. It had $d_{15}^{15} = 0.8690$; $\alpha_D^{20} + 33^\circ 4'$ in a 1 dm. tube; acid-value, 0.81; ester-value, 3.15. The optical rotation was considerably higher than that usually assigned to this oil, but that is evidently due to the superior quality of the material employed. For the more complete examination of the oxygenated constituents of the oil the authors were able to avail themselves of a quantity of "heavy oil of nutmeg," which was supplied to them by Messrs. Stafford Allen & Sons. This represented a product which had been obtained by the fractional distillation of very large amounts of the ordinary oil of nutmeg, and contained a relatively small proportion of terpenes. It had $d_{20}^{20} = 1.102$; $\alpha_D^{20} + 1^\circ 17'$ in a 1 dm. tube; saponification-value, 6.10.

The investigation has shown that the essential oil of nutmeg contains the following substances: (1) Eugenol and (2) *iso*-eugenol (about 0.2 per cent.); (3) *d*-pinene and (4) *d*-camphene (about 80 per cent.); (5) dipentene (about 8 per cent.); (6) *d*-linalool, (7) *d*-borneol, (8) *i*-terpineol, and (9) geraniol (about 6 per cent.); (10) a new alcohol, yielding on oxidation a diketone, $C_8H_{14}O_2$, in very small amount; (11) a trace of an aldehyde resembling citral, but yielding a β -naphthochinonic acid derivative melting at 248°; (12) safrole (about 0.6 per cent.); (13) myristicin, $C_{11}H_{12}O_3$ (about 4 per cent.); (14) myristic acid, in a free state (about 0.3 per cent.), and apparently a small amount in the form of esters; (15) formic, acetic, butyric, and octoic acids, and a new monocarboxylic acid, $C_{13}H_{18}O_3$, all in the form

of esters and in relatively small amount. It has, furthermore, been shown by this investigation that the portion of nutmeg oil which has hitherto been designated "myristicol" is a mixture of alcohols of which terpineol appears to be the predominating constituent.

The last paper read was a further contribution by Dr. Pickard on the resolution of higher paraffinic alcohols into their optical isomerides. This is done by converting them into the acid phthalates and fractionally crystallising salts of the latter with optically active bases. Very good yields of the optically active alcohols are thus obtained.

Society of Arts.

SIR WILLIAM RAMSAY addressed the Society of Arts on December 11, his lecture being entitled "A Radio-active Gas." There were not perhaps many new points in the lecture; but Sir William's recapitulation of known facts and his delicate experimental demonstration of several phenomena were much appreciated by the large audience, which included several well-known chemists. An interesting point was the remark that the lecturer had in his possession sufficient radium salts to fill a third of a thimble, which is worth from 4,000*l.* to 5,000*l.* The Vienna Academy has lent Sir William Ramsay $\frac{1}{2}$ gram of radium bromide. The experiments showing the method of transferring minute quantities of radium emanation were very interesting, the gas being finally led into a reservoir containing Willemite, which then gave out a beautiful glow. Referring to the products of the degradation of radium, the lecturer said he believed the final result will be found to be lead. Lithium has been proved to result from the transmutation of radium, and experiments are now being made in silica vessels to decide whether sodium is also one of the products. Previous experiments were inconclusive in this regard, because ordinary glass vessels were employed, from which the sodium subsequently found to be present might have been derived. Thorium emanation is found to degrade into carbon, but further confirmatory evidence is being collected on this point.

The Week's Poisonings.

TWELVE fatalities have taken place during the past week caused by poisons employed in pharmacy. Four deaths were due to morphine in overdose. These were John Aynsley, a Blythe Bridge manufacturer; Henry Sproston Lean, chemist and druggist, Birkenhead (who poisoned himself with morphine while in Huddersfield); Dr. J. P. Brady, of Ballinagh, co. Cavan; and Count Edouard Sizzo-Noris, an Austrian with chambers in St. James's Place, London, W. At the inquest on the Austrian Count, Dr. Holmes-Orr, who was called in, said he found a small box which had contained twelve phials of morphine, of which there were five remaining. Originally the whole box had contained 35 grains. The witness had attended the deceased before, and he had asked for morphine to be supplied. The witness, after ascertaining from him that it had been prescribed by a physician in Paris, gave him a prescription, but this was only for a quantity equal to $1\frac{1}{2}$ grain, and he put on the prescription a note to the chemist telling him not to repeat the dose. The prescription which he gave had not apparently been carried out. The dose which the deceased mentioned as that which he had been taking was a rather large one, and the witness informed him that it was somewhat dangerous, and told him not to take more than $\frac{1}{2}$ grain as a dose. Each of the tubes in the box which he found contained $\frac{1}{2}$ grain.—There were two carbolic-acid victims—Ann Eden Swift (36), of Blackpool, and Edward McQuat, a Sanguhar shepherd. The shepherd drank the carbolic in mistake for whisky.—Oxalic acid in solution was swallowed with fatal result by an old lady at Bristol.—Thomas Hartley, a Perth barber, died from an overdose of laudanum.—Four suicides were committed with spirit of salt. This popular corrosive was taken by William Henry Burton (43), a Hackney tailor; by Richard Pickersgill (39), of St. Martin's Lane, London, W.C.; by Isabella Johnston, of Manchester; and by John Brough, of Derby.

Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain.

EVENING MEETING AND ELECTION OF ANNUITANTS.

THE second evening meeting of the session, held in the lecture-theatre, 17 Bloomsbury Square, London, W.C., on December 10, was poorly attended. The Vice-President (Mr. J. F. Harrington) was in the chair, supported by Mr. E. White. The attendance numbered about fifty, including the Society's officials and those who were there on business. Among those present were Mr. E. T. Brewis, Mr. H. S. Collins, Mr. H. Deane, Mr. F. F. De Morgan, Mr. H. Finnemore, Mr. F. W. Gamble, Mr. F. Goldby, Mr. E. F. Harrison, Mr. C. A. Hill, Mr. W. H. Lenton, Dr. W. H. Martindale, and Mr. W. A. H. Naylor.

The VICE-PRESIDENT, having stated that neither the President nor the Secretary was able to be present, called on Mr. D. Lloyd Howard, F.C.S., to open a discussion on

CHEMICAL STANDARDS IN RELATION TO THE PHARMACOPŒIA.

Mr. HOWARD stated that his father, who was to have introduced the discussion, was on the Continent, and that he (the speaker) had not had much time to get up the subject owing to the late arrival of a steamer in which he had been taking a sea-trip.

The subject of chemical standards is, he said, divisible into three parts, according to the aim and scope of the Pharmacopœia. These three lines upon which standards may be adopted are: (1) the ideal, (2) the highest practicable, and (3) the compulsory standard. The ideal standard would include a description of the substances in a state of chemical purity, with tests to ensure that condition. This standard is unattainable—probably no one in that room had seen pure water, pure alcohol, or pure sodium chloride. The second would require in a Pharmacopœia descriptions of the various chemicals in the highest state of purity in which they could be produced on a commercial scale at a reasonable cost. This would involve the introduction of limits of purity. The third standard—the compulsory—is that more fitted for the requirements of the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts than for introduction in a Pharmacopœia. It represents the minimum requirement of purity. He regarded the second standard ("the highest practicable") as the most desirable, but added that while it would be as well to have authoritative statements of limits, it would not be fair to treat as criminal the supply of a substance that is not damaging to the consumer. As an example, the limits tests for quinine sulphate in the United States and Italian Pharmacopœias are severe but practically attainable; but he could not honestly recommend that anyone be fined for providing a quinine sulphate not up to these standards. He suggested the tests of the French Codex as practicable and reasonable. Mr. Howard then mentioned citric acid as affording an illustration of the three classes of standards—citric acid in a state of (1) chemical purity, (2) with a limit of 10 parts per million of lead, and (3) fulfilling the Local Government Board's specification of 20 parts per million. The British Pharmacopœia was not originally compiled as a standard under the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts, but recent decisions had practically set it up as a standard. It is therefore necessary that the question of authoritative standards should be carefully considered. An excessively high standard defeats its own object, as it would be impracticable, and unscrupulous people would prefer to run the risks of selling inferior articles. The objection to the compulsory standard is that it hall-marks goods of an inferior quality; it should, therefore, not be the only standard. Whichever standard is fixed upon, he urged the necessity of greater definiteness than has hitherto been the case both in regard to qualitative and quantitative tests. It is necessary that all classes of people who are interested should have definite tests—the manufacturer so that he could know what is meant, the consumer so that he gets a good article, and the analyst so that he can say definitely whether a substance is up to the B.P. standard. In practice, such expressions as "no characteristic reaction" lead to immense difficulty, while "chemically pure," "free from," and "guaranteed B.P." are hopelessly confusing, as they mean nothing. The exact description of the method used in testing for the limit should

be placed on record. The United States Pharmacopœia has adopted the method of definite strength of substances and quantity to be used, with the idea of securing uniformity of results, otherwise different analysts produced hopelessly discordant results. Mr. Howard said it is also necessary in practical standards to distinguish between harmless and injurious impurities. As an example, sodium iodide is required to yield "no characteristic reaction" with the tests for lead, copper, arsenium, iron, aluminium, calcium, magnesium, potassium, or ammonium. It is conceivable that traces of some of these elements would not be harmful, although 1 per cent. of iron, calcium, or aluminium would indicate careless work, and should not be allowed. It is not advisable to adopt one uniform standard for a particular injurious ingredient. One of arsenic per million in beer may produce injurious results on the consumers, but it is inconceivable that one per million of arsenic in sodium sulphate can do harm. One of arsenic per million in tartar emetic would not be dangerous considering the small dose of the chemical. He urged that the use of the various articles should be considered. Again, one of lead per million in drinking-water would be objectionable, but ten per million in cream of tartar or potassium sulphate would not really be dangerous. In regard to these small quantities of impurities, it is difficult to realise what it means: to the public twenty parts of lead per million is horrible. Chemists, who are accustomed to using small weights, can form a better idea of quantity than most other people. Mr. Howard gave the following graphic illustration of the quantity involved in such a statement as ten per million. Ten stone, the weight of an ordinary man, is about a million grains, and such a man would be required to consume his own weight of cream of tartar before he ingested ten grains of lead. The last point dealt with was how to arrive at practicable standards. In the case of chemicals he suggested that manufacturers should be more consulted than they had been hitherto with regard to practical limits. Practical methods might be arrived at after consultation with the Society of Public Analysts. With manufacturers it is not merely what state of purity can be obtained, but at what cost. Demand creates supply, and if a certain increased amount of purity is worth the cost, supply will follow. Nitric acid for ordinary purposes need not be of the purity demanded for the highest testing acid. It is the same in regard to tartaric acid: it would be worth while for a scientific worker engaged in research work to pay for the purest acid obtainable, but to the general public the cost would be prohibitive. The question is, What is the value of increased purity, and at what cost can it be produced?

DISCUSSION.

Mr. HARRISON was disappointed in not hearing definite details of practicable standards. No one doubts that the highest practicable standard is the one to be aimed at; but what is required is for manufacturers to state definitely what this is. When he (the speaker) had control of the purity of chemicals on a large scale he was accustomed to ascertain the standard arrived at by makers of repute and take that as the limit. The limits of purity should be laid down and published, so that they could be freely discussed before being adopted. The work published by Professor Dunstan and Mr. Robinson on the limits of arsenic in pharmacopœial chemicals was useful, although the limits proposed are in some cases unattainable. He did not agree with Mr. Howard that the methods of working should be stated in the Pharmacopœia: that should be left to analysts to settle. He took as an example the standard for butter: all the law does is to lay down a standard which insures the absence of foreign fats. The absence of foreign fats depends on the Reichart-Meissl test, which requires elaborate precautions to ensure concordant results. These the analysts have agreed upon, and, if challenged in court, the results of different analysts are found to be very close.

Mr. C. A. HILL pointed out that qualitative tests become quantitative when made definite, and then become standards. "Free from impurities," and "no charac-

teristic reaction" are really quantitative tests and set up impossible standards. In regard to the lead limit of cream of tartar, Mr. Hill reminded Mr. Howard that that substance is readily obtainable with less than five of lead per million at competitive prices.

Mr. NAYLOR said a standard may be both an advantage and a disadvantage; an advantage if it secures uniformity, and a disadvantage if all work to a minimum standard of purity. He thought it desirable to give analytical methods as well as limits; otherwise, varying results would be obtained, and when a case came into court analyst would be opposed to analyst and process to process, and the matter would be no nearer solution. Limits should be adopted along with a particular process for a particular impurity in a particular chemical, in a similar way to the consensus of opinion in respect to butter-fats. In regard to the suggestion that a limit should be agreed upon which could be stated to be not injurious, this opens up a wide field, and Mr. Naylor reminded the meeting that neither medical men nor analysts could come to a common agreement as to what quantity of boric acid is injurious. Some laughter was caused by Mr. Naylor quoting from the Pharmaceutical Society's "Codex" the following paragraph, given in that compilation, about zinc:

The metal should be entirely soluble in diluted hydrochloric or sulphuric acid, hydrogen being evolved, and the solution should yield no characteristic reaction with the tests for arsenium, calcium, copper, iron, lead, and tin.

What proportion of the reaction, he asked, should be assigned to the zinc and how much to the acid?

Mr. STURTON said the practical effect of fixing a standard would be that the minimum would be the only one attained. At present the tendency is to accept any drug or chemical that passes the analyst as the purest that can be had. He expressed this opinion from experience of the proceedings of several public bodies. It is curious that this method of fixing value obtains in no other trade or profession. Doctors do not all get the same fees, and the grocer sells cheese at from 5d. to 1s. 2d. per lb., which all passes the analyst.

Mr. WHITE said that, as he understood Mr. Howard, he had expressed his willingness to co-operate in the production of limit standards from the manufacturer's point of view, which was an important result of the meeting. The U.S.P. tests were hailed at first as ideal, but the Americans cannot themselves reach these standards for pharmaceutical chemicals. In regard to the butter-test, he had been told that all the butter sold in London is adulterated with a certain proportion of foreign fat, which makes it keep better. The tendency with minimum tests is that people would work down to them; if he were a milk-seller he would not sell pure milk, but milk which passes the low standard laid down by the law. It would be better to leave the tests indefinite rather than definite but incorrect.

Mr. CRIDLINGTON said that former Pharmacopoeias worked on the basis of 100 per cent. purity, but the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts had lowered the standard.

Mr. HOWARD, in reply, agreed that it was desirable to appoint a committee to fix the limit standards, but this would concern the General Medical Council in the case of the Pharmacopoeia. The results should be published before being adopted. He had a better opinion of the pharmaceutical world than to think they would all work to the minimum limits. He should be happy to give the results of his experience to any authority that may be constituted to arrive at a solution of the question, and no doubt other manufacturers would do the same. The work of the committee would involve some expense, and he thought the public money might be applied for the purpose.

A vote of thanks was passed to Mr. Howard.

In the Examination-hall, where refreshments were subsequently served, Mr. Holmes exhibited a large collection of medicinal plants of Perak, a dried plant of *Acocanthera venenata* (given by Dr. W. H. Martindale), specimens of Zanzibar hemp (much less active than Indian hemp), a sample of English ergot, and some dried plants collected in Ireland by Mr. J. W. White, Clifton.

BENEVOLENT FUND ELECTION.

THE election of six annuitants to the Benevolent Fund took place on December 10. The votes on the papers sent in by

those entitled to vote were cast by a committee of scrutineers, of which Mr. W. F. Gulliver was the Chairman. Mr. J. F. Harrington (Vice-President) in the afternoon declared the following as the result of the count:

Leach, J.	...	...	...	...	...	7128
Long, M.	...	...	...	...	...	6403
Beach, T. C.	...	...	...	...	...	5782
Andrew, G.	...	...	...	...	...	3895
Hart, E. E.	...	...	...	...	...	2349
Whinfield, C. E.	...	...	...	...	...	1755

Stratton, W.	...	...	...	...	...	1736
Snowball, M.	...	...	...	...	...	1365
Parrish, E.	...	...	...	...	...	1306

The first six were declared to be duly elected annuitants of the Fund.

Votes of thanks to the scrutineers concluded the proceedings.

Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland.

COUNCIL-MEETING

THE Council met at 67 Lower Mount Street, Dublin, on December 4, at 3 o'clock, Mr. J. Smith (President) in the chair. There were also present Dr. J. A. Walsh (ex-President), Dr. M. R. Whitla, J.P., Messrs. G. D. Beggs (Hon. Treasurer), W. F. Wells, Richard Blair, D. M. Watson, and J. H. Bowden.

REGULATION *re* PRELIMINARY EXAMINATIONS.

The first business on the agenda was the notice of motion by the President with reference to the regulation for the Preliminary examination, which was postponed from the last meeting. The motion was as follows:

That the regulation dealing with the acceptance of Preliminary examinations held by other bodies ("Calendar," 1907, p. 70, last paragraph) be rescinded, and the following substituted therefor: "Any examination which is recognised by the General Medical Council as qualifying for the registration of medical students. Also the University of Dublin Public Entrance examinations (Large Certificate); the Intermediate Education Board for Ireland Junior Grade examination in all the subjects required; and such other examination as shall be deemed by the Pharmaceutical Council as equivalent thereto—all the subjects having been passed at one time—shall be accepted instead of the Preliminary examination of this Society, such examination to be passed prior to the statutory service at pharmacy, *unless such service has been commenced before January 1, 1907.* The usual fee of two guineas to be paid."

THE PRESIDENT explained that the alteration was forced upon the Council by their inability, under the present regulation, to accept a certificate of the Public Entrance examination of Trinity College, Dublin. Three Public Entrance examinations are held by the College, but only two are accepted by the General Medical Council. We felt, continued the President, that the other came up to our own requirements, but we had no power to accept it, as it was not accepted by the General Medical Council. We are not necessarily bound by the General Medical Council's requirements in any way, and in making this new regulation we are anxious to define more clearly what certificates we will accept. We therefore availed ourselves of the opportunity of reverting to a practice which has been in abeyance since 1902, and have included the Junior Grade certificate of the Intermediate Education Board. This certificate was formerly accepted by the General Medical Council, and although, as far as I know, the standard of examination has not been lowered, it has not been accepted since 1902. Some of our licentiates who take apprentices are opposed to the requirement of our Society that the Preliminary examination should be passed prior to the statutory service of four years in pharmacy; but if this regulation is passed by the Council I think that that grievance will be largely removed, as most boys, whether they come to our business or not, pass the Junior Grade examination before leaving school. The only remaining question is as to the required subjects. Well, that is governed by the Middle Grade certificate, which we accept at present; and I think the subjects should be the same

for the Junior Grade—namely, English, Latin, mathematics, and Greek or a modern language. We must specify the subjects, as according to the Intermediate Education Board regulations a candidate can pass in one or two subjects. Chemistry is a compulsory subject in our own Preliminary examination, but, as it is not necessarily so in some of the certificates we accept, I do not think it should be required in the Junior Grade; because if that were so it would do away with any advantage the new regulation might be to lads coming to the business. I trust the members will agree to the new regulation, which also gives power to the Council to accept such other examinations as are equivalent to their own or other accepted examinations.

Mr. BLAIR asked if they could not take sciences as well in the Junior Grade.

Mr. FERRALL (Registrar): They might possibly miss some subjects that we require if they did not know what to do beforehand.

Mr. WELLS said there were few boys going in for the examination who did not take up more than four subjects.

The PRESIDENT: A boy can take all the subjects so long as he obtains the marks in the subjects that we require.

Mr. WATSON asked would it not do to amend the existing regulation by saying that the Society would accept such examination as may be suitable. So far as he could see, the present Government (or Mr. Birrell) were determined to do away with the Intermediate system in Ireland, and the Society might therefore have to change this regulation in a few years. He would suggest that in the proposed change of regulation any reference to the Intermediate Education Board should be left out.

Mr. WELLS said it was possible the Intermediate system would die out altogether, as the money for its maintenance would not be forthcoming.

The PRESIDENT said he thought the Council of that Society should specify the examination certificates that they would accept.

Mr. WELLS did not see why the Pharmaceutical Society should be governed by the General Medical Council at all. Some of the certificates taken by the General Medical Council did not embrace the subjects which that Society required.

Mr. BLAIR said he would be in favour of retaining the Junior Grade in their list.

Mr. BEGGS said that if a simple paragraph was added, embracing the Junior Grade of the Intermediate, it would cover everything.

Mr. WATSON said he was not in favour of disposing of the matter that day. He would refer the question to the committee and let them report on it to the next meeting of Council.

Mr. WELLS seconded this, and, after further conversation, the motion was agreed to.

OTHER BUSINESS.

Messrs. Meyer Scher, who had passed the Preliminary examination of the R.C.P.&S.I.; Henry Jones Morgan, who had passed the Preliminary examination (1898) of the P.S.G.B.; and Edward Stephen O'Connell, who has passed a Middle Grade of the Intermediate Board in all the subjects required, applied for Preliminary registration, which was granted.

A vote of thanks was passed to the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain for a copy of the "British Pharmaceutical Codex."

On the motion of the PRESIDENT, seconded by Dr. WALSH, Mr. J. O. Atkinson, Ph.C., The Medical Hall, Rathdrum, co. Wicklow, was elected a member of the Society.

The other business before the Council was of a routine nature.

Festivities.

Chemists' Assistants' Association.

The annual Cinderella dance was held in the International Hall, Café Monico, on December 5. Dancing commenced at 7.30 p.m., about seventy members and friends joining. Among those present were seen the President (Mr. W. G. Northey), Messrs. Britton and Kennington (S. Maw, Son

& Sons), Lee Merry, T. Leakston and Brittain (Mornay Frères), Fillingham and Loxley (Malden & Co.), Arrow-smith (Apollinaris Co.), and J. E. Sixsmith (Burroughs Wellcome & Co.). Mr. A. H. Soloman (Allen & Hanburys) fulfilled the duties of M.C. with characteristic ability, and much credit was due to Mr. Lee Merry, who carried out the entire arrangements which contributed very largely to the success and enjoyment of the evening.

Cricket Dinners.

THE members of the Hanover Cricket Club (Evans Sons Lescher & Webb, Ltd., Liverpool) held their annual dinner at the Bradford Hotel, Tithebarn Street, Liverpool, on December 7. Mr. J. Herbert E. Evans presided over a large attendance of members and friends, and was supported by Mr. Kenneth W. E. Evans and Mr. G. M. McLoughlin (cashier). The dinner was followed by a smoking-concert, in the course of which Mr. J. Herbert E. Evans congratulated the club on a very successful season, they having played twenty-two matches, won fifteen, and lost seven. He also presented bats to Messrs. J. Kevan and J. Blackstock for the best batting averages (first and second elevens respectively), and to Mr. J. Keith for the best bowling average (first eleven).

In connection with the Leeds Chemists' Cricket Club, the annual hot-pot supper was held on Wednesday, December 4, at Wray's Café, and was a conspicuous success. There was an attendance of between thirty and forty, and the President of the Leeds Chemists' Association (Mr. F. Pilkington Sargeant) occupied the chair. Among those present were Messrs. W. D. Pollitt, J. H. Beacock, Johnson, Kirk, Gee, Crawford, White, Jackson, Stringer, Ellis, Preston, Price, and J. R. Bentley. The record of the last season, which was read, showed that the cricket club had played seventeen matches, seven of which were won, seven were lost, and three were drawn. The batting prize for the season was awarded to Mr. Hutchinson, and the bowling prize to Mr. Waring. A smoking-concert followed the supper, in the course of which songs were contributed by Messrs. Crawford, Stringer, Holroyd, Atkinson, Eddison, and Pollard, and Mr. Chadwick provided pianoforte accompaniments.

The First Annual Dinner

of the Nottingham and District Branch of the Drug-stores Association was held at the Albert Hotel, Derby Road, on Thursday, December 5, Mr. J. P. Pinder (President) in the chair. He was supported by Messrs. Huntrods (President of the Association), Clarkson (Treasurer), and Escriett (Leeds), and the following officers of the Nottingham Branch: Messrs. Barton and Hunt (Vice-Presidents), Hooley (Treasurer), Manfull (Hon. Secretary), Harris, West, Southern, Cousens, Clarke, Hutchinson, Walker, and Gordon. Ladies were also present, the company altogether numbering fifty-two. After the loyal toasts, Mr. Hooley proposed "The Association," which Mr. Huntrods acknowledged, saying in the course of his speech that this was the first occasion upon which the two sections of the retail trade—registered and unregistered—had been brought together, and he believed it was a happy augury for the future. The toast of "The Nottingham Branch" was proposed by Mr. Clarkson, and the Chairman made a punning reply at the expense of Mr. Frost and Mr. Hunt. Mr. Barton proposed "The Wholesalers," and Mr. Smith replied. The toast of "The Visitors" was proposed by Mr. Hunt, and acknowledged by Mr. Pickard, and Mr. Hooley proposed "The Chairman." An excellent musical programme was provided by Messrs. Harris, Blasdale, Walker, Wilson, Pinder, Hunt, and Smith, the accompanist being Miss Walker, L.L.C.M.

Before the dinner a meeting was held at the hotel, Mr. Pinder presiding; and Mr. Huntrods gave a detailed account of the work of the Association, and a general discussion followed. Many other important matters were brought forward and suggestions made. Mr. Clarkson and Mr. Escriett also spoke. On the motion of Mr. Lightfoot, seconded by Mr. Hooley, Mr. Huntrods was thanked for the able manner in which he had indicated the work of the Association.

Bradford Chemists' Association.

The tenth annual dinner was held at the Royal Hotel on December 10, Mr. H. R. Jackson (President) in the chair.

Among those present were Sir George Scott Robertson, M.P., the member for Central Bradford, Mr. P. Bell (President of the Bradford Chamber of Trades), Alderman W. C. Lupton, J.P., Mr. A. Hanson (President of the West Riding Federation), Dr. Campbell, Dr. Alexander, Dr. Carroll, Mr. F. Pilkington Sargeant (Leeds), Mr. R. C. Walshaw (Huddersfield), Mr. C. E. J. Eynon (Harrogate), Mr. S. N. Pickard (Dewsbury), Mr. J. H. Beacock (Leeds), Mr. R. North (lecturer at Bradford Technical College), and a very representative body of the Bradford chemists. After dinner and the loyal toasts, Mr. A. Hanson proposed "The Pharmaceutical Society," which was acknowledged by Mr. C. E. J. Eynon. The toast of "The City and Trade of Bradford and the Bradford Chamber of Trades" was given by Mr. R. C. Walshaw, and responded to by Sir George Scott Robertson, M.P., who said that the Chairman on one side of him and Mr. Pilkington Sargeant on the other side had been posting him up in the matter of pharmaceutical politics, and he sincerely hoped that at any future time when pharmacy legislation became pressing he might find it possible to be of service to them. Sir George spoke in a very interesting way of his association with medicines during his service in India. He said that they as chemists were apt to speak too modestly of themselves. If they were retail traders they had to pass an extraordinarily hard examination, and held a most responsible position in the community. He had the greatest respect for the chemist by reason of the tests which were passed by him before he took up his occupation in life. Mr. Bell also responded. Speaking of pharmacy legislation, he said chemists had a hard fight before them, and he assured them that they would have all the help that the Chamber of Trades could possibly give them. Alderman Lupton also replied. Mr. R. H. Marshall proposed the toast of "Kindred Associations," Mr. Pilkington Sargeant replying urged that it was high time that local associations asserted their authority to work by themselves aggressively and for their own ends independent of the Pharmaceutical Society, especially using their influence in Parliament. They could, he felt sure, do more good in that way than they could by waiting for calls which never came or waiting for a lead which was never given. Other toasts were given, and during the evening music and elocutionary recitals were rendered.

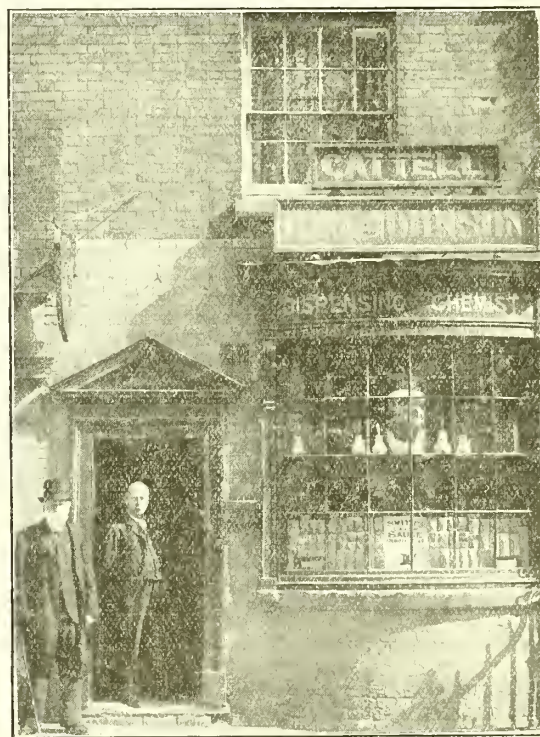
Faithful City Diners.

THERE was a large attendance at the second annual dinner of the Worcester and District Chemists' Association, which was held at the Star Hotel, Worcester, on December 5. Alderman J. A. Steward, J.P. (President), who was in the chair, was supported by Mr. J. Rymer Young, J.P. (President of the Pharmaceutical Society), Dr. Crowe, Alderman Leicester, and Mr. A. W. Southall (President of the Midland Chemists' Society). Among others present were Messrs. F. G. Acton, H. J. Aubrey, F. J. Hall, H. Haywood, T. Horniblow, A. E. Marshall, C. A. Steward, A. J. Swanson, C. W. Turner, J. Twinberrow, T. W. Wall, H. West (Worcester), A. E. Bayliss, Lawton, A. Mander, J. Need (Malvern), A. W. Gedge (Malvern Link), Munn (Stourport), Harris (Droitwich), Doughty (Perthshire), and A. E. Coverdale (Hon. Secretary). Apologies for absence were received from the Mayor and High Sheriff of Worcester, the Mayor of Ludlow (Mr. W. J. Woodhouse), Messrs. Gibbs (Upton-on-Severn), Cole (Droitwich), Morgan and Lawley (Kidderminster), Slade (Tenbury), Harper (Bromsgrove), H. Hammond, J. Hogg, F. H. Horniblow, A. Milne, T. Lunn, G. A. Turner (Worcester), Thomas Barclay (Birmingham), E. J. Clarke (Malvern Wells), and others. After the loyal toasts had been honoured the Chairman submitted "The Pharmaceutical Society." The toast was acknowledged by Mr. Rymer Young, who dwelt chiefly upon the Pharmacy Bill, which, he said, the Council is striving might and main to get passed. The great stumbling-block is the directors clause, which, the speaker strongly emphasised, should be discarded. Whatever the merits of the clause, it should be remembered that the minds of the Privy Council and permanent officials are of an essentially conservative character. He urged all chemists to follow the law in every detail as regards the Poisons Act, and spoke of their inconsistency in getting customers to sign the poison-book

for trivial articles such as vermin-killers and the like, and omitting those of a pharmaceutical nature. "The Faithful City" (Worcester) was proposed by Mr. Aubrey, who pointed out that chemists had always taken a prominent part in the government of the city, and had provided no fewer than five Mayors, of whom their President was one. Alderman Leicester responded, and other toasts were "The Medical Profession," proposed by Mr. C. W. Turner, and responded to by Dr. Crowe; "Our Visitors and Kindred Associations," proposed by Mr. Mander (Malvern), and replied to by Mr. Southall; "The Worcester and District Chemists' Association," given by Mr. Rymer Young, and acknowledged by Mr. Coverdale; and "The Chairman," given by Mr. A. W. Gedge (Malvern). An excellent musical programme was provided by Messrs. Harper, Scarfe, and Blandford, Mr. Wale being the accompanist. Mr. E. J. Holland gave some capital humorous recitations. "Auld Lang Syne" concluded a very pleasant and enjoyable evening.

Chemists' Windows.

Contributed by "C. & D." Subscribers. The Editor will be glad to receive photographs of effective window-displays for inclusion in this section. Notes on the displays should accompany the photographs. We pay for what we use.



A Quaint Frontage.

As a variation on the strictly modern shop-fronts which we have recently reproduced, we give to-day a photograph of the pharmacy of Mr. T. B. Cattell, High Street, Sutton Coldfield. The business was established in 1834 by the late Mr. W. Smith. It was then the only chemist's shop between Lichfield and Birmingham—a distance of sixteen miles. Mr. Smith was there over forty years, and during the last decade of the period his son was also in it, when it was carried on under the firm-name W. Smith & Son. In the shop is a range of 216 drawers, which was put in when the shop was first opened. It is also noted for a sauce, "Lucknow Sauce, or Indian Pickle," which was selected for use at the French refreshment department of the Great International Exhibition held in London in 1862. This sauce is still prepared by Mr. Cattell from the original recipe, and it has a wide sale. With such a good line Mr. Cattell may look with equanimity upon the growth of competition in drugs, the latest accession being Boots, Ltd., who have secured a good shop on the Parade, which will be opened as soon as alterations are made.

Winter Session of Chemists' Associations.

CANNON STREET ECLOGUES.

*Of the wind on the moor, or the song in the trees,
Of the rose of the dawn, or the sigh of the breeze,
We may sing not of these;
But of wisdom that's drowned in the Sessional seas,
Of the Tale that is hushed, or political wheeze,
We may sing you of these.*

Eastoniana.

The President urges his hearers to mind
(Be they chemists at Bacup or Beeston)
That never, no matter howe'er disinclined,
Must they miss due precaution with Easton.
He speaks not in words of the terrible fate
That o'ertook his renowned predecessor,
But he counsels the Craft ne'er a jot to abate
Strictest watch on the poison-transgressor.
Now the method of Merson may cover the Acts;
Or an order in Welsh or Egyptian
May be legally right, if you're sure of the facts;
But it's best aye to have a prescription.

Manchester Pharmaceutical Association.

ONLY a few members were present at the meeting on Wednesday evening, December 11, when Mr. Dawson, of Wigan, delivered a lecture on the fertilisation of flowers.

Three Towns Chemists' Association.

ON Wednesday, Dec. 4, Mr. R. F. Roper (President) occupied the chair at a meeting of the junior section held at Plymouth. Mr. J. Davy Turney, Ph.C., lectured on "The Life History of a Typical Plant," and was heartily thanked.

Great Yarmouth Pharmaceutical Association.

A MEETING was held at 156 King Street on Thursday, December 5, at 8 P.M., Mr. Harvey Palmer (President) in the chair. There was a full muster of members. It was decided to allocate the twenty Benevolent Fund votes of the Association to Mrs. Martha Long, and that the members should follow that lead if they pleased. Other matters of a private nature were discussed.

Aberdeen Pharmaceutical Association.

A MEETING was held in Robert Gordon's College on Wednesday evening, December 4, Mr. James Spence presiding. It was reported that Messrs. Burroughs Wellcome & Co.'s offering of a copy of "Remington" for the use of students had been accepted; also that the local Formulary is progressing. Mr. Craig gave his colleagues a hint about the Weights and Measures Inspector coming round.

Edinburgh Chemists', Assistants', and Apprentices' Association.

At a special meeting, held in the Pharmaceutical Society's House, 36 York Place, Edinburgh, Mr. Peter MacEwan gave his lantern-lecture on Fred Reynolds and his work. Mr. E. O. Rowland (President) occupied the chair, and there was a large attendance. On the motion of Mr. D. B. Dott (Chairman of the Board of Examiners), seconded by Mr. Peter Boa, a cordial vote of thanks was awarded to Mr. MacEwan.

Lancaster Chemists' Association.

At a well-attended meeting of chemists of Lancaster, Morecambe, and the district, at the King's Arms Hotel, Lancaster, it was decided to form an association, and the following officers were appointed: President, Mr. W. Arkle; Vice-President, Mr. H. Troughton; Hon. Secretary, Mr. J. B. Shattock; Hon. Treasurer, Mr. R. S. Angus. A committee was appointed to arrange for a first annual dinner in January.

Teesside Chemists' Association.

A MEETING was held at the Grand Hotel, Middlesbrough, on Thursday evening, December 5, Mr. T. Brayshay (Presi-

dent) in the chair. Mr. Cockburn, Ph.C. (Redcar), described and practically illustrated the preparation and mounting of microscopic objects. Mr. A. C. Wilson, borough analyst for Stockton, showed an apparatus, designed by himself, for taking micro-photographs. Both contributions were much appreciated by the members, who thanked the contributors.

Society of Chemist-Opticians.

A MEETING of the Council of this Society was held at the house of the President (Mr. Julius Caesar), 49 Chippenham Road, Elgin Avenue, London, N., on December 5. There were present the President, Mr. Rex Blanchford, Mr. J. R. Cornish, Mr. F. Cherry (Walton-on-Thames), Mr. F. S. Horsey, Mr. S. W. Woolley, and Mr. J. H. Cuff (Hon. Secretary). Mr. E. O. Jones, Brynmawr, was elected a member, and Mr. J. A. Vassall an assistant of the Society.

Barnsley Chemists' Association.

A MEETING was held on Thursday, December 5, Mr. W. Rigby (President) in the chair.—Messrs. Burroughs Wellcome & Co.'s offer of a copy of Remington's "Pharmacy," for competition among the apprentices of members, was accepted with thanks, and a small committee was appointed to make the necessary arrangements.—Mr. M. H. Stiles, F.R.M.S., Ph.C., of Doncaster, read an interesting and instructive paper on the "British Pharmaceutical Codex," exhibiting several preparations made according to it. Several members expressed appreciation of Mr. Stiles's paper.

Stockport Chemists' Association.

A MEETING was held at the County Restaurant, Stockport, on Wednesday, December 4, Mr. J. F. Royse (President) in the chair. Among those present were Messrs. Bowden, Rich, Travis, Westerman, Watson, and Orrell.—The Benevolent Fund votes at the disposal of the Association were given to Mrs. Long and Messrs. Beach, Leach, and Stratton.—Mr. A. W. Hick was thanked for his services as Divisional Secretary during the past year.—An interesting and animated discussion followed the report given by the Secretary, who was the delegate to the local organisation meeting at Manchester.—Arrangements were made for the annual meeting on January 8, 1908.

N.E. Lancashire Chemists' Association.

A GENERAL MEETING of this Association was held at the White Bull Hotel, Blackburn, on December 5, Mr. C. A. Critchley (President) in the chair. The President was the Blackburn delegate to a recent conference of local secretaries held at Preston, and he mentioned that the gathering included representatives from Blackburn, Burnley, Darwen, Carlisle, Blackpool, Keswick, Preston, and Whitehaven. The members chose Preston as an ideal centre, and the scheme for better organisation, including the appointment of an organising secretary, was approved. The Blackburn members endorsed the report of their President, and approved of the appointment of an organising secretary.

Hull Chemists' Association.

A MEETING was held at the Grosvenor Hotel, Carr Lane, Hull, on December 10, Mr. A. Richardson (President) in the chair. Messrs. Jones and Wharton were appointed auditors. The arrangements for the annual supper were discussed, and it was decided that it should be held on February 20. The President reported in regard to his communications with the candidates at the recent by-election in Hull.

SALE OF POISONS.—A discussion on this subject was introduced by the President, who strongly recommended members to treat such things as Fellows's syrup as Part 1 poisons, and enter the sales. Mr. Bell, as the oldest member of the Society, recapitulated the history of the law on poisons, and said that some persons desired to trade in

poisons in an indiscriminate manner and wished to have the law altered to suit them, but he strongly advised members to adhere strictly to the law and to study the Act, which was perfectly plain. Mr. Robson (Vice-President) said there were complaints against public bodies giving away disinfectants in all kinds of bottles, and he thought that there should be uniformity of practice enforced.

The next meeting was fixed for January 7, and notice of a motion was given by Mr. Bell to alter the day of the monthly meeting from Tuesday to Thursday.

Blackpool and Fylde Chemists' Association.

A MEETING was held at the Palatine Hotel, Blackpool, on December 6, Mr. Johnson (President) in the chair.

PHARMACEUTICAL TESTING.—Mr. W. L. Mayson (Hon. Treasurer) read a paper on this subject, in which he remarked that although candidates for the qualifying examination are required to possess a practical knowledge of the methods of determining the purity or otherwise of the substances included in the Pharmacopœia, the undeniable fact remains that most of this knowledge is never made use of in business afterwards. Not only does the chemist usually trust to the wholesale house being correct in quality, but also in quantity, and Mr. Mayson pointed out the necessity of checking the quantities and prices as well as qualities. The reason why the chemist neglects to test his drugs is that he cannot, and the reason he cannot is that he does not. The intelligent public look upon the chemist as above the average store-keeper, and if they see he is unaware of the quality of his drugs, and trusts to a warranty to put the blame on to the wholesale house, it is not likely to increase their confidence in him. Mr. Mayson outlined a number of simple and reliable tests, and he was thanked by the members.

Halifax Chemists' Association.

A MEETING was held at the Old Cock Hotel, Halifax, on December 9, Mr. W. E. Smithies (President) in the chair.

"TRADE TOPICS WORTH ATTENTION" was the subject of a paper by Mr. Clement Fielding, in the course of which he advised his fellow-members to remove objectionable advertising matter when dispensing what he called "prescription-replacing-nice-products," also to adopt their own brands of herbs. Speaking about supplying copies of prescriptions he said he generally refused to give these, but in a few cases, when convinced that abuse was unlikely, he made a small charge and passed it on to the Pharmaceutical Benevolent Fund. He next enlarged on "the doubtful value of cultivating an extensive sundries trade," and concluded by commenting on the lack of uniformity in charging for ingredients of household recipes, and suggested a collective attempt to crush certain proprietary articles. A discussion ensued. The President said he dealt largely in sundries, and he regarded that branch of trade as one of the most profitable; indeed, more profitable than selling some articles on the P.A.T.A. He thought they were compelled to stock certain articles, and they must try to prevent people being driven to the stores. As to the question of charges, they must not neglect the fact that they had to meet competition and be guided by circumstances.

Mr. W. R. Fielding, Mr. Woodward, Mr. Percy Swire (Secretary), and Mr. Gibson Dixon also spoke, and Mr. Fielding was cordially thanked.

Glasgow and West of Scotland Chemists' Association.

THERE was an unusually large representation of the West of Scotland drug-trade at the monthly meeting of the above Association in its rooms, 94 West Regent Street, Glasgow, on December 5, when Mr. Peter MacEwan (London) delivered a lantern-lecture on

FRED REYNOLDS AND HIS WORK.

Mr. J. P. Gilmour, President of the Association, was in the chair, and introduced Mr. MacEwan in a neat little speech. After the lecture, which was followed with the closest interest, Mr. W. L. Currie moved the vote of thanks, and stated in the course of his remarks that he had the pleasure of knowing Mr. Reynolds very well, and had the privilege of meeting him about eighteen months ago in Leeds. Upon

that occasion he did not know whether (and here Mr. Currie made allusion to one of the pictures shown on the screen depicting Mr. Reynolds dressed in the "Garb of Old Gaul") he was to be received with Highland honours or not; but a deputation of Leeds chemists met him on the platform, and among these was Mr. Fred Reynolds. There were no Scotch thistles—(laughter)—there was no bagpipes—(laughter)—but he had a delightful Yorkshire welcome from the chemists of Leeds, and Mr. Reynolds took occasion to present to him on the platform his wife's latest novel. Mr. Currie proceeded to refer to Mr. Reynolds's work, and recalled some of the pictures in which he had figured, particularly one in which seven retiring Councillors were driving in a donkey-cart, and he (Mr. Currie) chaffed a motor with two fellow-candidates. Mr. Currie proceeded to speak of the lecturer. The motion was seconded by Mr. J. W. Sutherland, who, in an interesting speech, recalled his early associations with the lecturer in Edinburgh. Mr. Robert Brodie, who has been identified with chemists' associations in Glasgow for fifty-four years, added a few words of appreciation, and Mr. MacEwan acknowledged the compliment.

THE POCKET FORMULARY.

Mr. Gilmour intimated that the next meeting of the Association will be held on January 23, when the committee would lay before the members the draft of the pocket formulary on which they were at present engaged. The committee thought the pocket formulary might open the way for improved relations between prescribers and dispensers, and lead the way to dispensing of prescriptions instead of many of the proprietaries at present prescribed.

Edinburgh District Chemists' Trade Association.

A MEETING was held at 36 York Place on Monday evening, December 9, to overtake the arrears of business left over from the opening meeting of the session. Mr. C. F. Henry (Chairman) presided.

PROPRIETARY PRESCRIPTIONS.—Mr. T. Stephenson's motion with reference to the system of advertising adopted by manufacturers of certain proprietary medicines was first considered in committee. The motion was in the following terms: "That this meeting of the E.D.C.T. Association direct the attention of its members, and of all chemists throughout the country, to the system of advertising recently adopted by the manufacturers of certain proprietary medicines—namely, of publishing in the form of quasi-editorial paragraphs, prescriptions containing the advertisers' nostrums." Mr. Forret seconded the motion, which was unanimously agreed to.

FEDERATION ANNUAL MEETING.—The Secretary submitted the report of the delegates to the meeting at Manchester in July. This, *inter alia*, expressed the opinion that these opportunities for discussion on trade topics of general interest during the Conference are productive of much good, and had tended to benefit the craft; but they renewed the opinion that some better scheme is necessary by which the Conference should officially recognise and give a suitable place to such a meeting. On the motion of the Chairman a vote of thanks was given to the delegates, and Mr. Forret said he wished before they passed from the report to contradict a statement made by Mr. Pentney at a meeting of the London Chemists' Association, held in September, to the effect that the Scottish members "wanted to control the Federation, as there seemed to be in Scotland a distrust of the Pharmaceutical Society, and hence the desire to have a power behind them."

EASTON'S SYRUP, ETC.—The meeting again went into committee to hear the committee's report dealing with Section 17 of the Pharmacy Act, 1868, and making suggestions for embodiment in the new Poisons Schedule, which was read by the Chairman. The meeting agreed to print and circulate the report to members that it might be discussed at next meeting.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.—The Chairman drew attention to the limits of error permitted under the new regulations as to the sensitiveness of weighing-instruments, and objected to the small margin on scales for weighing pounds. In the course of the discussion objection was taken to the authorities insisting on removing all adjusting screws from fine balances. The matter is to be further discussed later.

PRELIMINARY EDUCATION.—The Chairman drew attention to a conference which the Edinburgh School Board propose to hold of headmasters and representatives of public bodies for the purpose of establishing an educational information bureau for the guidance of pupils in the choice of an occupation. He referred to the importance of the matter for pharmacists, many of whom found difficulty in obtaining apprentices, and stated that he understood Mr. Lunan would probably be invited to the conference as Chairman of the North British Branch.

Liverpool Chemists' Association.

A MEETING was held at the Royal Institution on Thursday evening, December 5, Mr. J. T. Hornblower (President) in the chair.

NEW MEMBER.—Mr. J. Haddock was unanimously elected a member on the proposal of Dr. Symes.

MISCELLANEOUS COMMUNICATIONS.—Dr. Symes referred to the rapid strides which are being made in colour-photography, with special reference to Lumière's process, and showed two examples. Mr. P. H. Marsden thought colour-photography would be very useful for teaching students, as photographs of plants, etc., can now be taken direct from nature.—Mr. Hornblower showed a specimen of guarana fruit. Dr. Symes said he once had a specimen in the shape of a pear, but there was no sign of any husk, and it seemed to him it was the seeds moulded up in this way. Mr. H. Wyatt remarked that this plant is one of the few out of the millions in the world that produce caffeine, and it has been found, among others, by uneducated natives to yield the stimulant they require.

The President then called upon Mr. W. H. Dennis, L.D.S. (R.C.S.Ed.), to read a paper on

DENTISTRY UP TO DATE.

This was a pleasant chat, in the course of which the author gave some historical notes on dentistry, then proceeded to speak of the various means that are taken to make good defects in teeth. "It is only the experienced dentist," he said, "who realises the seriousness of his profession, and the difficulties of his work, to correctly diagnose his case, to decide upon the correct preparation of the mouth, to choose the material the base-plate should be made of, to know how and when to apply attachments and means of retention, to know when he has failed, to review his methods of procedure, and so on, until he has satisfied himself and his patient. Although dentistry is progressing, and has made such an advance in the last thirty years—which progress has only been excelled by chemistry—it is nevertheless a fact that although there are so many clever and scientific dentists in the country, and our universities and dental schools are doing so much and are educating and training the dental students, there is a great amount of injury and suffering caused by the construction of bad and ill-fitting plates. The cause may be that the surgical and mechanical parts of dentistry are so closely allied that each requires equal skill and education, and that each department should be a series of operations performed by the same person. To be a good dentist it is necessary to be a good mechanic, and you should be able to take off your coat and show your workmen, if necessary, the correct method of construction in the laboratory. If it is not so, the want of knowledge in the one department is bound to injure the perfect completion in the other." Mr. Dennis then spoke of bridge, crown, and bar work, the preparation of plate work, and porcelain fillings. Speaking of vulcanite plates, he pointed out that—

Red and pink vulcanite plates are coloured with vermilion in greater or less proportions as to the colour required. On occasions he has found mouths to which vulcanite seems intolerable. The mouth has a red, flabby, spongy appearance, which rapidly disappears on the removal of the red vulcanite and the use of astringent mouth-washes, replacing the teeth with a metal plate, or with a black or brown vulcanite plate. Brown and black vulcanite should not contain sulphuret of mercury. It has been held by those to whom the red and pink vulcanite plates have been submitted for analyses that no acids or food which can be taken into the mouth can set free the mercury which is contained in vulcanite, and that any particle of vulcanite that might break off or wear off and be swallowed can do no harm; and it is held that the sulphuret of mercury is

inert and of no medicinal value, and that the inflammation of the mouth which occurs on occasions is due to the vulcanite being a non-conductor of heat; also that there is no remedy for the condition of some mouths following the fitting of vulcanite plates. Mr. Dennis doubted these conclusions, and queried whether it is not possible in some cases, especially where there is idiosyncrasy for mercurial compounds, that a person can be salivated by the sulphuret of mercury contained in red and pink vulcanite plates. . . . This is a question of so much importance to the general public that it requires much closer investigation and experiment in order to prove that free mercury is not present in vulcanite plates and whether it may not be absorbed into the system with evil effects to the wearer.

The President proposed a vote of thanks to the lecturer, and with regard to sulphuret of mercury in red vulcanite remarked that the effect referred to would be due to the idiosyncrasy of the patient.

Mr. P. H. Marsden, in seconding, spoke of the body-snatching which used to be in vogue for the purpose of procuring dead bodies for anatomical dissection and the extraction of the teeth.—Dr. Symes and Messrs. Wallbridge, Shacklady, and Buck also supported the vote of thanks, which was heartily carried, and the lecturer having replied, the proceedings terminated.

Trade-marks Applied For.

Objections to the registration of any of the undermentioned applications should be lodged with C. N. Dalton, Esq., C.B., Comptroller-General of Patents, Designs, and Trade-marks, at the Patents Office, 25 Southampton Buildings, Chancery Lane, London, W.C., within one month of the dates mentioned. The objection must be stated on Trade-marks Form No. 7, cost £1, obtainable through any money-order office.

(From the "Trade-marks Journal," November 13, 1907.)

"DYNOBEAR"; for all goods in Class 47. By the Henry Wells Oil Co., Imperial Oil-works, Bloom Street, Salford, Manchester. 296,314.

"OLD FRIEND"; for soaps in Class 47 and Class 43. By Edward Cook & Co., Ltd., East London Soap-works, Bow, London, E. 296,900, 296,901.

"HELION"; for all goods in Class 47. By Henry Wells Oil Co., Imperial Oil-works, Bloom Street, Salford, Manchester. 297,012.

"OTTO OF VIOLETS" in a frame ("Otto of Violets" disclaimed); for all goods in Class 48. By H. Bronnley & Co., Ltd., Bronnley's Soap-works, Warple Way, Uxbridge Road, London. 294,032.

Reproduction of label depicting a child on the sea-beach; for toilet-soap. By Dick & Parker, 76 West Milton Street, Port Dundas, Glasgow. 295,505.

(From the "Trade-marks Journal," November 20, 1907.)

"RADIUM"; for mineral dyes. By Joseph Wilson, 46 Turnham Green Terrace, Chiswick, W. 293,120.

"CYLOZOL"; for disinfectants. By Hope, Hartope & Co., Oak Lane Works, Limehouse, London, E. 281,229.

"ANIOS" under a shield bearing a representation of St. Michel slaying the dragon, and two fleur-de-lys; for chemicals. By L'Hygiène Générale et Industrielle, 7 rue de la Grande-Allée Lille, Nord, France. 293,254.

"RITFOVARE"; for medicines. By E. C. Ashford, 32 Gold Street, Northampton. 294,490.

"EXMAGON"; for ointment, soap, pills, etc. By Robert Barron, 77 High Street, Croydon, Surrey. 294,969.

"OZET"; for a chemical for effervescent medicated baths. By Leopold Sarason, Berlinerstr. 6A, Hirschgarten, Berlin. 295,142.

Representation of a cottage with letters "C. A. S. A." beneath; for chemicals. By F. E. Harrison, 40 Trinity Square, E.C. 295,894.

"ALESTON"; for pharmaceutical products in Class 3. By Chemische Werke Fritz Friedlaender Ges. m.b.H., 131D Friedrichstrasse, Berlin, Germany. 295,927.

"WADO"; for a toothache-cure. By Jas. Philip Leighton, Usk House, Cromwell Road, Newport, Mon. 296,300.

"LEE-CHO"; for an ointment. By Robert Rogers, 42 Catherine Street, Limavady, co. Derry, Ireland. 296,477.

"BREATHONE"; for all goods in Class 3. By W. C. V. Harwood, 25 Victoria Street, London, S.W. 296,621.

"SANZ"; for medical preparations. By Edmund H. S. Baker, 87 and 89 Shields Road, Newcastle-on-Tyne. 296,661.

- "NITRAX"; for medicines. By Karox Mfg. Co., Ltd., 366 Moorside Road, Moorside, near Manchester. 296,765.
- "PROFEX"; for photographic cameras in Class 8. By John J. Griffin & Sons, Ltd., Kemble Street, London, W.C. 296,760.
- "EBONITE"; for marking and ticket ink. By Joseph Wilson, 46 Turnham Green Terrace, London, W. 293,519.
- "NEAVE" and "NEAVE'S FOOD"; for infants' and invalids' food. By Josiah R. Neave & Co., Fordingbridge, Hampshire. 282,081, 286,236.
- "BIFTI" on a shamrock-leaf within an oblong frame; for meat-extract. By Liebig's Extract of Meat Co., Ltd., 4 Lloyd's Avenue, London, E.C. 295,529.
- "DUCAL"; for perfumery. By the Erasme Co., Ltd., Bank Quay, Warrington, Lancs. 296,870.
- "VIOLESSE"; for perfumery. By George Edwin Osborn Cave, 97 High Street, Dovecourt, Essex. 296,873.
- "DUMA"; for perfumery. By Chas. Midgley, Ltd., 17 St. Ann's Square, Manchester. 296,946.
- "ROSBAR"; for perfumery. By the Crown Perfumery Co., Fairfield Works, Sidney Road, Homerton, London, N.E. 297,076.
- (From the "Trade-marks Journal," November 27, 1907.)
- "ILFORD"; for photographic plates, apparatus in Class 8, and paper. By Ilford, Ltd., Britannia Works, Roden Street, Ilford, E. 294,706, 294,707, 294,708.
- "PURIFAX"; for chemicals. By Cockburn Manures Co., 97 Portman Street, Kinning Park, Glasgow. 296,398.
- "HUNTSMAN'S IMPROVED LOTION" on a circular device enclosing two foxes, a horn, and a pair of spurs; for lotions in Class 2. By C. Mitchell & Co., 12, 13, and 14 Fetter Lane, London, E.C. 297,070.
- "APTERIE"; for chemicals. By Wm. Cooper & Nephews, Berkhamsted, Herts. 297,407.
- "VANA"; for chemicals. By Burroughs Wellcome & Co., Snow Hill Buildings, E.C. 296,954.
- "PERHYDRIN"; for chemicals in Class 3. By E. Merek, 16 Jewry Street, E.C. 297,141.
- "VITRE"; for chemicals. By W. J. Dexter, Manor House, Rectory Road, West Bridgford, Nottingham. 297,186.
- "MORRISCOL"; for cod-liver oil in powder-form. By Risicool, Ltd., Budge Row, London, E.C. 297,405.
- "HYPOPLAST"; for optical instruments. By Carl Zeiss, Carl Zeiss Strasse, Jena, Germany. 297,244.
- "VINCO"; for food for animals. By F. C. Southwell & Co., Ltd., 75 Southwark Street, London. 297,375.
- "COMPLETE" (297,382) and "PUROLA" (297,383); for detergents, etc. By Lever Bros., Ltd., Port Sunlight, Cheshire.
- "NIVA CREAM"; for toilet-cream. By Albert Wander, 36 Holzikoferweg, Berne, Switzerland. 297,372.
- "FERMENLACTYL"; for all goods in Class 42. By Pasteur Vaccine Co., Ltd., 80 Lombard Street, E.C. 297,401.

Personalities.

LORD KELVIN and Lord Lister are ill, but the latest reports state that they are improving.

SIR WILLIAM RAMSAY, K.C.B., was one of the German Emperor's dinner party at the German Embassy, London, on Tuesday evening.

MR. O. QUIBELL, J.P., the Mayor of Newark, was the subject of an appreciative sketch, with portrait, in last week's "Methodist Recorder."

MR. GEOFFREY DAKIN, the son of the governing director of Dakin Bros., Ltd., will be appointed a director of the company from January 1, 1908.

MR. ALFRED HIGGS, J.P., of Kingston, took the chair at a dinner of former scholars of Christ's Hospital, held at Twickenham on Wednesday evening, December 11.

THE Nobel prize in chemistry has not been awarded to Sir William Crookes, as reported, but to Professor Ed. Buchner, Ph.D., of Berlin. The prize in medicine goes to Dr. Charles Laveran, head surgeon at the Lille Military Hospital, whose investigations on malaria and tropical fevers have been of great service to medical science. The prizes were distributed at a private meeting of the Swedish Academy of Sciences, and the recipients, including Mr. Rudyard Kipling (literature) and Professor Michelson, of Chicago (physics), were received privately on Wednesday, December 11, by King Gustav of Sweden, this being one of his first official acts since King Oscar's death on December 7.

Medical Cleanings.

Ammonium Acetate as a Diaphoretic.

THE solution of ammonium acetate is largely prescribed as a diaphoretic in various febrile conditions, but very often too small a dose is ordered. Less than 2 dr. does not act on the skin, and 3 dr. as an initial dose rapidly increased to 6 dr. is a more appropriate quantity.—*The Hospital*.

Air Injections in Sciatica.

DR. ALFRED S. GUBB, of Aix-les-Bains and Algiers, describes in the "B.M.J." 1907, 2, 1296, nine cases of sciatica and neuralgia which were treated by the method originally suggested by Dr. Cordier, of Lyons, of inter-tissue injections of air. In every case there was almost immediate and permanent benefit. Dr. Gubb describes the manner of injecting the air, and gives notes on the nine cases. In no instance has any mishap attended the mode of treatment, and it is rarely necessary to repeat the injection, which may amount to as much as 2,000 c.c. of air.

Ferments in Therapeutics.

THE idea of employing yeasts and ferments in therapeutics is by no means new, for from time immemorial beer-yeast has enjoyed a reputation as a depurative or blood-purifier, and millions of people, as far apart as the Caucasus from Morocco, have habitually employed sour and fermented milk (koumiss, lactobacillin, kefir, kwass, varonetz, yahourai, leben, etc.), both as articles of diet and for the purpose of preventing gastro-intestinal fermentation. A great stimulus has been given to the scientific use of organised ferments, especially lactic-acid producing organisms, by Professor Metchnikoff, who is an enthusiastic advocate of milk that has been curdled by specially selected strains of such ferments, European and Oriental, known as lactobacillin. These are robust organisms, and when introduced into the digestive tract they speedily oust the butyric and other "irregular" ferments which are responsible for the acidity, heartburn, and flatulence associated with their presence. Moreover, once established in the alimentary tract, they maintain a footing, so that the process of disinfection goes on automatically by the production of nascent lactic acid, the antiseptic properties whereof are well known. Curdled milk prepared in this way is very different from milk that has spontaneously turned sour, for the latter is a more or less haphazard process, and is compatible with the presence of many varieties of possibly inimical microbes, that of decomposition among others, entailing putrefaction.

Fermented and curdled milks are based on the same principle, varying only in purity and activity, and constitute a welcome addition to the dietary of patients suffering from fever, dyspepsia, and specific gastro-intestinal affections, such as typhoid fever, dysentery, infantile diarrhoea, tropical enteritis, and all similar or analogous conditions. They constitute both food and medicine, and most remarkable results have been obtained from their use in the hospitals of Cochin China, Tonkin, and other Eastern parts in the treatment of such diseases. They have a pleasant acidulous taste and an agreeable nutty flavour, and, being partially pre-digested, entail little expenditure of energy on the part of the enfeebled digestive apparatus. In the treatment of the diarrhoea of infants with the characteristic green stools, indicative of acute intestinal fermentation, the result is said to be immediate and striking, and there is absolutely no drawback or inconvenience attending their use beyond the trouble of preparing them, and this can be obviated by obtaining the curdled milk ready made, or even giving the powder as such in ordinary boiled milk. Surgeon-Major Brochet, of the General Hospital at Haiphong, reports twenty-five cases of dysentery, tropical diarrhoea, and enteritis in which a cure was in every instance followed by the adoption of curdled milk as a food for a few days or weeks, and this in patients who had previously been treated by medicinal means for long periods of time without the slightest benefit. The sick, many of whom simply hate milk or soon get to dislike it on account of its monotony, devour curdled milk with enthusiasm, so that the problem of alimentation and treatment is vastly facilitated by the introduction of these ferments.

Women in Pharmacy.

THERE can be no blinking the fact that woman has shown herself as capable as man in many branches of business life. She has a fair representation in pharmacy in this country, and the dispensing in many public institutions and for most medical men is in her hands. In America the woman-pharmacist has, of course, been in evidence for many years, and her capacity for "hustle" has been proven by her worldly success whenever she has ventured to run a business of her own. The "Careers for Women" columns that are a feature of most weeklies and nearly all the family magazines invariably contain a more or less glowing description of the desirability of pharmacy as a life work for women. It is the same with the lurid lay papers of America, and the most recent example that has been brought to our notice is that on the Woman's Page of the "New York Sunday Press." The main attraction of the article is the illustration, which takes up the middle of the page, and



of which we give a reduced reproduction. The illustration is effective as a picture, but the lackadaisical way in which the pretty pharmacist is wielding her pestle is not very convincing. But that is an artistic detail, and the information given regarding the fees and expenses necessary for a girl to graduate in pharmacy in America may prove interesting to feminine pharmaceutical aspirants in this country. According to the lady-writer in the "Sunday Press" the fees and expenses for the course range as follows:

FIRST YEAR.				
Matriculation	...	...	...	\$5.00
Laboratory deposit	...	...	...	10.00
Alumni quiz	...	...	...	5.00
Tuition	...	...	...	75.00
Total	...	...	...	\$95.00
SECOND YEAR.				
Laboratory deposit	...	...	...	\$10.00
Alumni quiz	...	...	...	5.00
Tuition	...	...	...	75.00
Diploma	...	...	...	5.00
Total	...	...	...	\$95.00

The expense of board and room together may be put at \$5 a week. No charge is made for drugs, chemicals, and other materials consumed by the student in laboratory work.

In citing the successes of women in pharmacy the American writer states that the most responsible position on the staff of the Pure Food Commission in one of the Western States is held by a woman, who, after graduating from high school, took up the study of chemistry, followed by a course of pharmacy. Another woman who has achieved public distinction in pharmacy is now employed "as expert prescriptionist at the drug exchange in the national capital." A year ago a woman who had become a pharmacist chiefly that she might be of assistance to her husband in his drug-store retired after amassing an independent fortune through the management of the business after her husband's death. There is therefore no reason why in a few more years we may

not see, say, Miss Nora Renouf or Miss Elsie Hooper head of a Government analytical department in this country, and Miss Margaret Buchanan retiring to the seclusion of her landed estate in the country after founding a Research Scholarship for Women at Bloomsbury Square.

The question arose in an aggravated form at home last week. A dispensers' coach gave a rosy account of the prospects for women (with the Apothecaries' Hall qualification) as dispensers to an interviewer, who published his remarks in the London "Daily Chronicle." The statements were promptly challenged by Mr. H. C. T. Gardner, Chairman of the Council of the Public Dispensers' Association, who controverted the "Chronicle's" assertion that "hundreds of positions as dispensers to hospitals, etc.," are held by women. Mr. Gardner pointed out that the certificate of the Apothecaries' Company only entitles the holder to "act as an assistant to an apothecary," and the majority of hospitals, and almost all other public bodies (excepting the Local Government Board), require their dispensers to possess the Minor qualification of the Pharmaceutical Society. The "Daily Chronicle" man then went to Miss M. E. Buchanan, Vice-President of the Association of Women Pharmacists, who feared "that much too rose-coloured reports about the prospects of women dispensers have been spread about. Far too many girls," she said, "have been attracted by these already, and the occupation is seriously overcrowded." She deprecated the training of women as "dispensers," but pointed out that the field for women as qualified chemists is not yet filled. She said:

It is a great pity that the public understand so little of the difference between chemists and dispensers. A dispenser, after this six-months' course, is forbidden to dispense poisons; she can only act as assistant. She cannot set up a chemist's shop or hold any of the higher appointments. Her best opening is to go as assistant to a doctor, where she will get board and lodging and from 20l. to 30l. a year; and she will be fortunate, owing to the present overcrowding, if she obtains that.

On the other hand, women who have the pharmaceutical qualification run a chance of obtaining posts in some of the large institutions where the resident salary may range from 100l. to 120l. per annum. Miss Adah Falconer, chemist and druggist, New Barnet, writes to the "Chronicle" to the same effect; while Dr. G. de G. Griffith, Hon. Secretary of the Zenana Medical Mission College and Hospital, also writes to state that ladies have been trained in his College in pharmacy and dispensing since 1880, and that all the trained lady pupils have been eminently successful. Mr. A. Mowbray Upton, Clerk to the Society of Apothecaries, also joined in the discussion, pointing out that the Society's certificate, against which so much animus is shown, was in existence many years before the chemist's qualification was ever heard of. "The value of the diploma granted by the Society," he wrote, "has only been fully recognised in the last few years, but I have not the slightest doubt, judging from what is happening, that the assistant or dispenser from Apothecaries' Hall is destined to play a very considerable part in the important profession of the dispensing of medicines and poisons in the future. The increasing numbers who present themselves for examination are the best evidence of the importance which is now attached to this qualification."

Information Wanted.

Inquiries for the names and addresses of manufacturers, or other trade information, not traceable by reference to the advertisement-pages of "The Chemist and Druggist" and the "C. & D. Diary," or not filed in our private register, are inserted here free of charge. Postcard or other replies to any of the sub-joined inquiries (addressed to the Editor "The Chemist and Druggist," 42 Cannon Street, London, E.C.) will be esteemed.

52/74. Present address of the British Pharmacal Co. (formerly Holloway).

54/11. Where can a supply of old French unrectified turpentine be obtained?

54/13. Where can the mangossa (? margosa) plant, seeds, and oil be obtained?

54/13. Is "Purbeck mud" an article of commerce; if so, where can it be obtained?

Trade Report.

NOTICE TO BUYERS.—The prices given in this section are those obtained by importers or manufacturers for bulk quantities or original packages. To these prices various charges have to be added, whereby values are in many instances greatly augmented before wholesale dealers stock the goods. Qualities of drugs and oils vary greatly, and higher prices are commanded by selected qualities even in bulk quantities. It would be unreasonable for retail buyers to expect to get small quantities at anything like the prices here quoted.

42 Cannon Street, London, E.C., December 12.

THE volume of business done in drugs and chemicals is becoming appreciably less as the year draws to a close, and with the commercial situation dominated by dear money in Europe and America, no improvement is looked for until a reduction takes place in the Bank rate, which may not be until after the turn of the New Year. Meanwhile market features have been few, and although price fluctuations have been fairly numerous, the bulk of them continue favourable to buyers. In heavy chemicals sulphate of ammonia is weak and easier. Soda nitrate and carbolic acid in bulk are also easier. Arsenic and lead salts are lower. Fine chemicals, such as cream of tartar and citric acid, are the turn cheaper; makers of thymol are asking advanced rates. Quinine is nominal in view of the bark sale to-day. Among drugs, belladonna is more plentiful, and taraxacum is cheaper; common liquorice root is scarce. Copaiba is steady. Cod-liver oil has been sold at lower prices, but closes firmer. Chinese crude camphor is lower. The essential oils of star aniseed and cassia are cheaper for shipment. Distilled lime oil is firmer, but lemon oil to arrive is offered at lower rates. At auction castorum was irregular, but much lower. The fluctuations of the week are indicated as below:

Higher	Easier	Lower
Lime oil	Ammonia sulphate	Arsenic
Palm oil	Carbolic acid	Camphor (China cr. to arrive)
Thymol	Cassia oil (c.i.f.)	Carnauba wax
	Citric acid	Castorum
	Cream of tartar	Cinchona
	Lemon oil (c.i.f.)	Coconut oil
	Soda nitrate	Lead salts
		Linseed oil
		Taraxacum
		Turpentine

Heavy Chemicals.

There is little of any importance to be mentioned in connection with the heavy-chemical market. General business continues very fair for the time of the year, when orders for prompt are kept as low as possible. Values do not show material fluctuation, and, on the whole, keep on the steady side.

SULPHATE OF AMMONIA.—The weaker tendency in this market referred to last week has continued, orders for prompt being distinctly on the scarce side. Actual business passing is only small, both as regards prompt and forward. Present nearest figures: Beckton 12l. 5s., Beckton terms 11l. 16s. 3d., London 11l. 15s., Leith 12l. 3s. 9d. to 12l. 5s., and Hull 11l. 17s. 6d.

BENZOLS are low in price, and present demand is a very quiet one: 90-per-cent. 8½d. to 8¾d. per gal. and 50-per-cent. 8¼d. to 8½d. per gal.

BICHROMATES OF POTASH AND SODA are not moving quite so well, and the demand is perhaps scarcely a full average one. Quotations rule unaltered. Bichromate of potash, English and Scotch deliveries, 3½d. per lb., less 2½ per cent. Glasgow; and export 3¼d. per lb. net, f.o.b. Glasgow; bichromate of soda, English and Scotch deliveries, 3d. per lb., less 2½ per cent. Glasgow; and export 2¾d. per lb. net, f.o.b. Glasgow.

LEAD-PRODUCTS are only in moderate request, and are on the weak side, with quotations lower. White acetate of lead, 29l. to 29l. 10s. per ton; brown acetate of lead, 25l. 15s. to 26l. 5s. per ton; and nitrate of lead, 32l. 10s. to 32l. 15s. per ton, and all less 2½ per cent. Glasgow.

Continental Markets.

CARNAUBA WAX.—The market has been much affected during the last few weeks by the unfavourable conditions which prevail. Consumers, owing in some part to dear money, are only buying from hand to mouth, and in these circumstances it has been comparatively easy for speculators to send prices down still further. Present quotations are as follows: Current grey, 230m. to 220m., according to delivery; fatty grey, 210m. to 200m. Yellow qualities were not affected to such an extent, and are quoted at 260m. to 230m., according to quality.

CHRYSAROBIN.—There ought to be several lots of raw material available at the European ports, but very high prices are still maintained. If the supplies increase, however, prices must go down, and chrysarobin will also be affected. Quotations for the latter are 27m. to 28m. per kilo.

CITRIC ACID.—As is usual at the close of the year, the market is very quiet, and there is no inclination to buy. Prompt acid (December) is obtainable at 3.55m. and delivery over 1908 at 3.45m. per kilo.

COD-LIVER OIL.—Within the last few weeks a considerable decline has become apparent in prime steam refined oil, prices having sunk to 62m., c.i.f. Hamburg. The market shows a weak tendency, and this year's production, which was considerable, has not yet been disposed of, and will probably not be disposed of until January-February 1908. As by that time the new crop will be on the market, the opinion is that the lowest price has not yet been touched.

DEXTRIN.—The market tendency of all potato-products is firm, although the consumption is restricted to absolutely necessary quantities. This exercises a prejudicial effect on the market, so that there is some fear of a decline later on. Dextrin is at present quoted at 30m. to 32m. per 100 kilos.

GLYCERIN.—Business is very difficult under present conditions. The last advance during the latter half of October brought out a good deal of cheap glycerin from second-hands, and prices were cut in a deplorable way. This is the more incomprehensible as the position of this product is very firm, and quotations for crude glycerin are invariably high. Makers' prices are 120m. to 124m. per 100 kilos. for c.p. Ph.G. IV.

LYCOPODIUM.—In spite of unfavourable reports as to the Russian crop, there has been no improvement in market conditions, and in consequence of the small demand prices have declined still further. There are no buyers even for first-hand chest lycopodium at 3.90m. and sack lycopodium at 3.80m. per kilo.

PLATINUM AND SALTS.—Although for some time the price of metal has been fairly firm, little confidence is shown in the permanence of present quotations. This probably accounts for the fact that the conditions which prevail for the salts are very unfavourable, and these are accentuated by sharp competition on the part of manufacturers.

POTASH SALTS.—The prices for 1908 were recently fixed by the potash syndicate, and show no change on those of 1907. Deliveries to Scandinavia, Denmark, Iceland, Finland, Russia (excepting Russian Poland), Great Britain and Ireland, Belgium, Holland, France, Italy, Spain, and Portugal are only to be made to representatives of the syndicate in those countries. Business outside Europe is dealt with by the Hamburg branch. Owing to the dulness of trade and to the decline in the shipments for America, the syndicate have decided to decrease the production of chloride of potash by 100,000 d. ztr. to 300,000 d. ztr. These conditions do not open up a favourable prospect for next year, which is also the last year of the syndicate. The United States is by far the largest foreign consumer, and if this outlet fails it would be practically impossible to make good the loss.

POTASSIUM PRUSSATE (YELLOW).—Conditions were strengthened by the large October sales for 1908, but this firm position has not been maintained, and the market has been influenced by manufacturers outside the convention. The reduction which has lately become apparent may be attributed to this. The quotation for quantities is 110m. per 100 kilos.

SANDARACH.—Supplies were larger than had been expected, and as these conditions will probably continue, some importers have lowered their quotations. Selected quality is already obtainable at 150m. per 100 kilos., ex Hamburg.

SUGAR OF MILK.—Sharp competition from abroad is being offered to the United German makers. The fact that foreign sugar of milk is being offered at 85m. per 100 kilos. "transit price," shows that this product has once again sunk to the low level which prevailed some years ago. But for the inland duty imposed, prices would depreciate even further. Duty-free sugar of milk is already offered at 115m., and it would be more in request were it not for the inferiority of the quality.

VANILLIN.—Owing to the lower price of raw material fears have been entertained of a reduction. There is, however, not much ground for this apprehension since, owing to competition, the prices are already so low that the most pressing necessity could cause a further decline.

London Markets.

ACETANILIDE is steady, in view of the firmness of raw material and the fact that the manufacture is in fewer hands; from 1s. 0 $\frac{1}{4}$ d. to 1s. 0 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per lb. is quoted, as to quantity.

ACID, CITRIC, is slightly easier at 1s. 3d. per lb. for either English or foreign.

ALMONDS.—The failure of various speculators in Hamburg and Bari on account of short sales caused a considerable panic and rise in price in Sicily during November. Nobody expected such an advance, as the season appeared to be closed. Subsequently the market turned easier again.

ALOES is selling steadily, the sales including Socotrine in kegs at 90s. Twelve casks of gourds have just arrived, also ten boxes of Curaçao.

ANTIMONY.—English regulus is unchanged at 34l. to 35l., and Japanese crude is still quoted 32s. 6d. spot.

ARROWROOT.—At auction 196 barrels of St. Vincent were offered, of which a few sold at 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. for good manufacturing. Small sales have been made privately, including fair to good fair manufacturing St. Vincent at from 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ d. to 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ d., good at 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ d., and fine at 4d. per lb.

BALSAM COPAIBA is steady, genuine being scarce on spot. B.P. quality can be had at 2s. 6d. net, and so-called Maranham from Hamburg can be had at a few pence less.

BELLADONNA.—Larger supplies are now available on the Continent, and prices vary from 60s. to 70s. c.i.f., but these quotations are for a carload of about 5 tons. *Leaves* are worth from 50s. to 55s. per cwt.

BENZON.—Sumatra is in fair demand, first-hand sales since the auction amounting to about sixty cases at previous prices. The stocks of Palembang in first hands have now been cleared. Arrivals comprise twenty-three cases Sumatra, but no Siam.

BISMUTH.—The output of bismuth ore in the U.S.A. during 1906 was 8,334 lb. only, produced by two mines at Leadville, Cal., and the importation amounted to 254,733 lb. of metal, valued at \$318,452, no record being kept of the importation of bismuth compounds. The wholesale price during 1906 was about \$1.25 per lb., this lower figure (an official report from Washington states) having been due to a desire of the controlling firms to crush out competition, a new refinery having commenced in Germany.

CAMPHOR.—Chinese crude continues to be quoted on spot at 195s. spot, but slightly less would probably be accepted. For December-January shipment 185s. c.i.f. has been paid.

CAMPHOR (REFINED).—For Japanese slabs 2s. 5d. per lb. c.i.f. has been paid, and 2s. 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. for 1-oz. tablets for shipment up to May next; on the spot 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ -lb. slabs and 1-oz. tablets are offered at 2s. 6d. English bells are unaltered at 2s. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. from refiners and 2s. 10d. in second-hands less 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., and German bells are 2s. 8 $\frac{1}{4}$ d. less 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

CANELLA ALBA.—The 5 bales fair pale quill ex auction were subsequently sold at the limit—65s. per cwt.

CASCARA SAGRADA.—Small lots for consumers have been sold at 42s. per cwt., but at the moment there is no inquiry in the "Lane."

CASTORUM.—The annual auction of the Hudson's Bay Company was held on Wednesday, when 1,255 lbs. were offered as compared with 1,527 lbs. offered a year ago. The quality was fully up to that of last year, and although the quantity offered was less, prices declined substantially, being occasionally very irregular. Buyers on German account secured by far the larger proportion, France buying but little. Firsts declined from 6s. to 26s., seconds 10s. to 20s., thirds 5s. to 10s., but pickings were from 4s. to 10s. per lb. higher.

The following were the prices paid, those in brackets representing some of the figures obtained at the previous year's auction: *Hudson's Bay Co.'s sale*: Y F, fine dry firsts 107s. [101s.], dry mouldy firsts 90s. [98s.], good dry seconds 79s. [90s.], mouldy seconds 75s., wet mouldy seconds 67s., good dry thirds 60s. to 61s. [66s. to 70s.], mouldy thirds 61s. to 63s., damp and mouldy thirds 62s., dry pickings 54s. to 56s. [50s. to 53s.]; M R, first and seconds (chiefly seconds) slightly soft 75s. [90s. to 100s.], dry mouldy ditto 83s., wet mouldy ditto 70s., fair thirds slightly soft 63s. [64s. to 70s.], dry mouldy thirds 66s., damp mouldy thirds 65s., fair pickings 55s. to 56s.; Canada, fine

plump hard firsts 90s. [102s.], firsts and seconds, slightly mouldy and soft 73s. [95s.], good seconds 72s. [90s.], good thirds 63s. to 65s. [64s. to 68s.], mouldy thirds 63s., pickings 59s. to 61s. [48s.]; N.W., fine dry heavy firsts 80s. [106s.], good seconds 68s. to 70s., good thirds 61s. to 65s., pickings 58s. to 61s., and cuttings 30s.; Y F, etc., cuttings 30s. to 32s. per lb.

At the conclusion of the above auction buyers adjourned to Messrs. S. Figgis & Co.'s sale-rooms, where thirty-five packages weighing 647 lbs. were offered, as compared with 623 lbs. a year ago, the following prices being paid:—Good dry firsts and seconds, 68s.; fairly good firsts and seconds, partly soft, 64s.; fair softish seconds, slightly mouldy, 57s. to 61s.; very soft, wet firsts and seconds, 50s.; lean seconds 50s. to 52s.; poor to fair seconds, 46s. to 51s.; skinny to fair thirds, 40s. to 51s., and pickings 28s. to 36s. per lb.

CITRATES.—The quotation of 1s. 9d. per lb. for ferri et ammon. cit. as given last week applies to not less than 1-cwt. lots, the price for not less than 28-lb. or 56-lb. lots being 1s. 10d. The prices also quoted last week for potassium and sodium citrate apply to 1-cwt. quantities.

COCAINE.—The fact that the crude cocaine factories in Peru have closed down owing to unremunerative prices (as has already been noted in this journal) is put forward as a reason for a probable improvement in price when present European stocks have been worked off, as no further supplies will be coming forward. Meanwhile, the market for salts is steady.

CREAM OF TARTAR is the turn easier, 98 per cent. powder offering at 87s. and 95 per cent. at 85s. per cwt.

GALLS.—Persian continue quiet, Persian blue offering at 75s. to 77s. 6d. spot, with small stocks, and for arrival sellers ask 72s. 6d. c.i.f. Smyrna galls have been sold at easier prices.

GAMBOGE.—Ten cases of partly blocky Siam pipe have arrived.

GLYCEROPHOSPHATES.—The five makers have recently come to an understanding, and, as indicated last week, prices are now higher. The range of quotations for the principal salts is as follows: *Calcium*, 3s. 7d. to 4s. 6d. *Potassium* (50 per cent.), 3s. 2d. to 4s., (75 per cent.) 5s. 3d. to 6s. 6d. *Sodium* (50 per cent.), 2s. 9d. to 3s. 3d., and (75 per cent.), 4s. 9d. to 6s. 4d. per lb, the lower prices being for 2 cwt. on contract, all packages charged extra.

GUM ARABIC.—Soudan gums are tending easier on spot, with a small business at from 36s. 6d. to 37s. 6d. for half hard; to arrive prices are also easier at from 31s. to 32s. c.i.f. for fair ordinary quality. Senegal gum is unchanged at 30s. 6d. to 31s. f.o.b. Bordeaux for Bas de Fleuve.

HENBANE.—For common foreign 40s. is quoted, and good at from 60s. to 80s. c.i.f.

HONEY has been in general good demand, and prices as a rule are firm owing to scarcity of spot stuff. The sales include new Californian at 46s. and old at 40s. Up to 28s. has been paid in second-hands for good setting white Jamaica and 21s. for off-colour sugary, while for Chilian up to 30s. has been paid. The sales in Liverpool include new arrivals of white liquid Californian at 45s. per cwt.

IPECACUANHA is exceedingly slow of sale, a bale or two here and there selling at about previous prices. The only arrivals are seven bales of Cartagena.

LIQUORICE-ROOT.—Common natural in pressed bales is scarce on the spot, with small sales at 10s. per cwt., and to arrive business has been done at full prices.

MARSHMALLOW.—New French is offered at 62s. per cwt. c.i.f.

MENTHOL is quiet on spot at 7s. per lb. spot for Kobayashi.

MUSK.—For Pile I, Tonquin pod holders ask 85s., and 65s. for Pile III. Good old-fashioned Pile I. sells in small lots at 65s. per oz.

NIGER SEED.—The 53 bags ex auction which were bought in at 16s. per cwt. were subsequently sold. The oil is pressed at Hull and used to adulterate colza oil.

OIL, COD-LIVER.—Some rather low prices have been accepted for a small line of finest non-freezing Lofoten oil, owing to the recent failure of a manufacturer. In other quarters, however, agents' quotations are maintained, a tip-top brand being quoted 66s. to 67s. 6d., and another at

65s. per barrel c.i.f. terms. From Newfoundland new non-freezing is quoted at 70s., which figure precludes business. Our Bergen correspondent writes on December 2 that the market is still weak, and at one time declined to 58s. per barrel f.o.b.; but the value subsequently recovered to 60s. f.o.b., small lots changing hands at this figure. The exports from Bergen up to date amount to 12,275 barrels, against 15,349 barrels at the corresponding date of last year. Writing again on December 9 our Bergen correspondent states that since his last report a firmer tendency has ruled. Refiners are holding back and buyers have been obliged to pay up to 62s. per barrel f.o.b. Bergen for finest non-congealing Lofoten oil. The exports from Bergen up to date amount to 12,718 barrels against 15,730 barrels at the same date of 1906.

OIL, OLIVE.—Advices from Sicily state the drought has been broken by beneficial rains. Crop reports therefore continue favourable, but owing to the small stocks buyers are impatient and anxious to secure first arrivals.

OIL, WOOD.—Hankow is quiet at 33s. on spot.

OILS, ESSENTIAL.—There is little doing in any of the leading essential oils. *Star aniseed* is a shade easier at 4s. 10d. on spot and at 4s. 3d. c.i.f. Some rather cheap offers of *Cassia* oil have also been made for December-January shipment, including 80 to 85 per cent. c.a. at 5s. 4d., 75 to 80 per cent. at 5s. 1½d., and 70 to 75 per cent. at 4s. 11½d. c.i.f. terms. Spot remains very dear owing to scarcity, the small sales including 80 to 85 per cent. at 7s., and 75 to 80 per cent. at 6s. 6d. per lb. American H.G.H. sells slowly on the spot at 10s. 11d. per lb., and Wayne County in tins is quiet at 7s. Japanese dementholised is 4s. 10d. for Suzuki and Kobayashi, and the spot market for Yazawa has been recently cleared at 4s. 6d. Quotations of *Lemon oil* for shipment from Messina are a shade easier, new crop for prompt shipment offering at 5s. 3d. per lb. c.i.f. terms. Sweet or bitter *Orange oil* of the new crop is quoted at the easier price of 8s. 7d. per lb. c.i.f. *Camphor oil* meets with a slow sale at 65s. spot for white essential, and small sales of *Cajuput oil* have been made at 3s. 5d. per bottle. *Lime oil* has somewhat recovered from the recent lower prices, sellers now asking from 1s. 10d. to 2s. per lb. for West Indian distilled. *Eucalyptus oil* is quiet at from 1s. 1d. to 1s. 2½d. per lb. for B.P. oil, according to cineol content, globulus being obtainable at 1s. 3½d.

OILS (FIXED).—*Linseed* is about unchanged on the week, closing at 22s. in pipes and 22s. 1½d. in barrels. *Rape oil* is steady on the spot at 33s. to 33s. 6d. for ordinary brown, while refined is also unchanged at 35s., Jamba offering at 33s. Ceylon *Coconut* is 1s. 6d. easier at 31s. for Ceylon on spot, and Cochin is also easier at 42s. spot. *Cottonseed* is quiet and unchanged at 21s. 3d. for crude, 22s. 6d. for ordinary refined pale, and 24s. 6d. for sweet refined. Lagos *Palm oil* is rather firmer at 31s. *Turpentine* has declined to 34s. 9d. for American on spot, and *Petroleum* is quiet and unchanged at 7d. to 7½d. for ordinary refined American, 8d. to 8½d. for water white, and 6½d. to 6½d. for Russian.

OPIMUM.—Our Smyrna correspondent writes as follows:

SMYRNA, November 29.—The opium position continues quiet, and the only thing we have to report is a week of rain, with a day or two of fine mild sunny weather. Should, therefore, these conditions prevail during the next fortnight or so, growers of opium may recoup what they lost in their early autumn sowings, and a normally mild winter throughout may, after all, mean an outturn next year of 10,000 cases. However, it is not at all prudent to base one's hopes on the above remarks, for frost or inclement weather during the next two or three months may cause great damage. Our nominal quotations stand at 19s. to 23s. per lb., but, with an order in hand, weak holders will accept a substantial reduction. The arrivals in Smyrna to date amount to 1,286 cases, against 2,957 cases at same period last year. A Smyrna report, dated November 30, states that during that month only 10 cases of Karahissar were disposed of at 23s. 6d. for the Dutch Government, and, owing to the long-continued absence of demand, some holders are willing to accept a substantial reduction on a large order. Exceptionally favourable weather prevailed during the previous fortnight, and growers profited by planting on a large scale. If, therefore, the weather continues favourable a fairly large crop seems assured. The arrivals of opium in Smyrna amount to 1,286 cases, again 2,597, and in Constantinople to 357 cases, against 3,159. The Smyrna stock is about 2,016 cases, against 2,401 last year, and in Constantinople 180 cases, against 521 cases.

QUININE.—In view of the large sale of bark at Amsterdam to-day prices have been nominal with second-hand sellers of B. and S. and/or Brunswick sulphate at 7½d. per oz.

RESIN.—Common strained has declined to 8s. 9d. to 9s. per cwt.

RHUBARB.—Subsequent to the auctions, small sales of Canton pickings were made at 1s. 5d. to 1s. 6d. per lb. for fair to good, and for small and medium round Canton (part trimming root) good even pinky fracture 1s. 10d. has been paid. Some fine medium round Shensi has lately changed hands at 3s.

SANTONIN.—As indicated in our issue last week the makers announced a considerable reduction, which leaves the bottom price for 2 cwt. at a time at 18s., up to 20s. per lb. net being quoted for less than 28 lb.

SARSAPARILLA.—Six bales of grey Jamaica are close at hand; also six bales of native, and of Mexican 20 bales have arrived.

SHELLAC.—At the opening of the week the market was much stronger in sympathy with advancing prices in Calcutta, but on Wednesday the rupee price declined, and the delivery market immediately followed suit. Values on the spot are steady, however, with moderate sales at from 120s. to 122s. 6d. for fair TN orange. For arrival there are sellers of TN at 119s. for January-February shipment.

SODA NITRATE.—Refined is 3d. per cwt. easier at 11s. 6d., but ordinary is unchanged at 11s. 3d. spot. Liverpool is unaltered at 11s. 3d. and 11s. 1½d. respectively.

SOY.—Easy. Good thick is obtainable at 1s. 4d. per gal., duty paid, and large quantities at ½d. less.

SPICES.—At auction 38 bags and five barrels Jamaica *Ginger* sold at 70s. for good ordinary, 65s. for ordinary small, and 62s. 6d. for dark. Ordinary washed rough Cochin in bags was bought in at 36s. Small sales of *Pimento* were made at auction at 3d. per lb. Singapore *Pepper* was bought in at 4½d. per lb. for fair, other bought-in lots including Penang at 4½d. for greyish, and Ceylon at 4½d. Privately business has been done in Singapore at 3½d. for January-March, closing buyers. On spot fair is quoted 4½d. The offerings of *white pepper* were all bought in at auction, comprising fine Singapore at 10½d. and fully fair at 5½d. Privately the market is steady, with sellers of Singapore for December-January at 5½d., and on the spot at 5½d. At auction *Chillies* were steady, 30 bags of Nyasaland realising 50s. to 50s. 6d. for good red, and 31s. 6d. mixed yellowish. Good to fine red Java were bought in at 40s. to 45s. Of *Cinnamon* 146 bags were offered and bought in, including broken and quillings at 6d., and chips at 2½d. *Nutmegs* were quiet, 21 packages of West Indian realising 4½d. for 11½s, and 1s. for 65s. Penang *Mace* was bought in for 1s. 7d. for fair, and 2 packages of dark red West Indian sold at 1s. 1d. No *Cloves* were offered at auction, and privately the market is rather firm; but not much business has been done. The sales include January-March delivery at 4½d. and March-May at 5½d.; for arrival January-March has been sold at 4½d. c.i.f. d/w., closing sellers on Wednesday at 4½d.

SULPHUR.—The information we published last week in regard to the negotiations between the Sicilian Consorzio and the Union Sulphur Co., of Louisiana, is confirmed by another firm of Messina exporters in their monthly report, who state that in their opinion a permanent improvement in the situation can only be brought about when both Sicily and Louisiana agree to reduce their production. As it is, consignments of American sulphur to Europe have been suspended, and the Mining Bank created by the Consorzio Act having been opened (whereby further capital has been placed at the disposal of the Sicilian industry), it is believed prices may be considered firm up to July next year. Undoubtedly both parties will endeavour to find a *modus vivendi*; but failing that, the future lies in the lap of the gods.

TARAXACUM.—Offers from Germany are now more plentiful, and prices are lower at from 44s. to 50s. c.i.f., as to quality.

THYMOL.—As raw material is scarce and dear, makers are firmer at from 7s. 6d. to 7s. 9d. per lb., which is an advance of about 1s. on previous prices.

VALERIAN is quoted at from 22s. to 24s. per cwt. c.i.f.

VANILLIN.—This more or less syndicated product remains steady, in spite of the decline in cloves. Makers quote 15s. 10d. to 15s. 5d. per lb. for 100 per cent. crystals, according to quantity.

WAX, BEES'.—The sales in Liverpool include 19 blocks Sierra Leone at 6l. 13s. 9d., and a small lot of Chilian at 7l. 15s.

WAX, CARNAUBA.—The spot values, which are lower, are: "Flor," 162s. 6d. to 167s. 6d.; yellow, 147s. 6d. to 150s.; ordinary yellow, 121s. to 122s. 6d.; and fatty grey, 105s. to 110s. per cwt.

WAX, JAPAN, sells in retail at 57s. spot.

WILD-CHERRY BARK.—Small sales of good merchantable have been made at 3½d. per lb. spot.

Cablegrams.

NEW YORK, December 12:—Business in drugs is quiet. Opium is inactive and cheaper at \$5.25. Curaçao aloes is lower at 8c. Peppermint oil continues slow at \$1.60 in tins. Hydrastis (golden seal) has declined to \$1.80. Balsam copaiba is firmer at 50c. per lb. for C. and S. American. Refined camphor is available at 68c. per lb. in bulk, being steady. Cascara sagrada is dull and the turn easier at 9c. per lb.

AMSTERDAM, December 12:—At the auctions of cinchona held here to-day the record total of 11,990 packages was offered, weighing 1,076,184 kilos., and containing 65,863 kilos. of quinine sulphate. (This compares with 7,930 packages, or 43,612 kilos. q.s., offered in November.) Of the above quantity 10,603 packages sold at an average unit of 3.71c. per half-kilo., as compared with 4.26c. per half-kilo. paid at the auction on November 7. The following are the approximate quantities of quinine purchased by the principal buyers: (1) The English and American factories, 13,299 kilos.; (2) the Brunswick factory, 10,573 kilos.; (3) the Mannheim factory, 6,415 kilos.; (4) the Amsterdam factory, 2,527 kilos.; (5) the Frankfort and Stuttgart factories, 5,820 kilos.; (6) the Maarsse factory, 6,073 kilos.; (7) various buyers, 12,988 kilos. The lowest price paid for manufacturing bark was 2c. per half-kilo., and the highest 46½c., while for pharmaceutical bark from 4½c. to 40½c. was paid. Seventy-two packages Java and twenty-four packages Ceylon coca-leaves partly sold at 20c. to 33½c. per half-kilo.

Wood Distillation.

In the destructive distillation of wood which is carried on on a large scale in the United States, the three principal marketable products after distillation are acetate of lime, wood alcohol, and charcoal. The acetate of lime is used in the manufacture of wood vinegar, acetic acid, many commercial acetates, acetic ether, acetone, and other products. Wood alcohol is sold under a variety of trade-names, such as "Columbian spirit" and "Colonial" spirit, and is most widely used as a solvent in the varnish trade, hat-making, perfumery, coal-tar industry, and for mixing with grain alcohol to produce "denatured" or "industrial" alcohol. The charcoal is used in blast-furnaces for the production of pig iron, in copper and sugar refineries, in the production of gunpowder, for fuel, etc. The recent closing down in the iron and steel industries in the U.S.A. has, however, led to the accumulation of large stocks of charcoal which are uninsurable, and this in turn has led to lower prices for acetate of lime, as announced a fortnight ago. The wood-distillation plants now in existence in the United States are able to produce probably 30,000,000 gals. of wood alcohol annually, according to Mr. C. Greer, expert to the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

Coquilho-nuts.

H.M. Consul at Bahia reports that coquilho-nuts are exported from Bahia in steadily increasing quantity yearly. The nuts average in size something larger than a hen's egg, and consist of a central kernel embedded in an extremely hard pulp. The kernel yields an oil of very fine quality, which is used locally as a lubricant for watches and for other delicate mechanisms. The chief value of the nuts, however, would seem to lie in the pulp surrounding the kernel. Out of that pulp are manufactured buttons of all kinds, also a considerable proportion of the rosaries used throughout the world by both Christians and Mohammedans. Most of the coquilho-nuts exported from Bahia go to France, where the pulp is utilised in the manner stated. The exports in 1906 amounted to 47,883 kilos., being an increase of 6,080 kilos. over 1905.

London Drug Statistics.

THE following statistics are compiled from information supplied by public warehouses. They relate to the receipts and deliveries of some of the leading drugs from and into the London public warehouses for the month of November 1907, and to the stocks on November 30.

	November		Stocks		1907	
	Landed	Delivd.	1907	1906	Imprtd.	Delivd.
Aloes.....cs, etc.	159	134	312	284	1,788	1,807
".....gourds	1,493	—	1,560	—	2,789	1,229
Aniseed, star.....cs	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arrowroot.....pkgs	915	783	6,241	4,141	10,973	9,090
Balsams...cks, etc.	126	127	494	539	630	628
Calumba.....bgs	—	6	612	394	946	727
Camphor.....pkgs	501	485	2,986	422	11,639	9,560
Cardamoms....."	15	447	1,786	1,566	4,326	3,804
Cinchona....."	428	219	4,988	5,650	5,677	5,798
Cocculus indicus....."	12	—	17	—	112	95
Cochineal....."	247	34	638	130	1,069	667
Cubebs....."	—	107	200	540	—	342
Dragon's-blood....."	13	5	57	124	87	153
Galls....."	1	252	2,000	1,569	3,968	3,280
Gums—						
Ammoniacum....."	—	—	11	11	34	34
Animi....."	146	86	195	253	948	967
Arabic....."	570	965	6,861	6,620	10,541	11,464
Asafetida....."	—	20	260	396	987	1,085
Benzoin....."	146	361	1,24	1,103	2,199	2,415
Copal....."	5,082	4,911	16,774	19,467	45,065	43,706
Damar....."	729	651	1,994	2,530	7,176	7,336
Galbanum....."	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gamboge....."	20	7	41	89	132	175
Guaiacum....."	—	3	43	49	17	23
Kauri...tons net	20	72	663	1,354	1,808	2,503
Kino.....pkgs	—	6	59	59	37	23
Mastic....."	—	15	1	1	62	58
Myrrh, B.I....."	31	44	182	217	357	389
Olibanum....."	—	105	1,116	2,754	1,301	2,611
Sandarac....."	100	62	227	498	1,261	1,628
Tragacanth....."	1,004	744	3,589	4,968	12,154	13,661
Ipecacuanha—						
Cartagena....."	11	5	47	44	178	185
E.I. ("Johore")....."	29	26	40	31	240	218
Matto Grosso....."	—	14	78	67	175	161
Minas....."	—	9	61	25	181	138
Jalap.....bls.	—	19	22	81	44	91
Nux vomica....pkgs.	—	—	20	79	853	857
Oils—						
*Aniseed, star...cs.	—	10	21	47	53	90
*Cassia....."	—	8	25	13	107	100
Castor.....pkgs	81	104	301	284	1,727	1,609
Cocunut....tons	111	200	133	54	1,632	1,576
Olive.....cks, etc.	310	573	1,480	669	7,367	6,506
Palm.....tons	—	—	11	5	37	31
Quinine.....lb.	6,562	2,361	221,426	197,464	58,147	39,625
Rhubarb.....chts.	34	64	548	214	958	607
Sarsaparilla.....bls.	84	88	188	44	1,208	1,088
Senna....."	586	440	935	1,709	4,004	4,629
Shellac.....cs.	3,588	3,510	25,212	12,355	54,315	41,552
Turmeric.....tons	26	9	355	243	420	298
Wax—						
Bees'.....pkgs.	580	634	2,062	2,155	5,291	5,097
Vegetable....."	125	52	179	269	495	620

* Stocks of essential oils at Smith's Wharf and Brewer's Quay are not included.
† Corrected.

ESSENCES.—The "New Zealand Gazette" for October 17 contains a Proclamation, dated October 11, 1907, revoking the Proclamations of September 6 and 25, 1905, which provided for the prohibition of the importation of tincture of lemon and tincture of sweet orange-peel made according to the standard laid down in any recognised Pharmacopœia into the Dominion of New Zealand.

THE HAMBURG WAX FAILURE.—A statement of the affairs of J. F. C. Möller, the owner of the wax-factory which recently failed at Altona, near Hamburg (see C. & D., November 30, p. 859), has now been furnished, but as the books had not been properly kept, it is difficult to obtain any clear idea of the debtor's affairs. Möller's private expenditure is said to have been enormous, and a very large staff was maintained. The business is to be carried on temporarily in order to dispose of the large stock of raw products ready for delivery, and in order to find a buyer for the factory or to amalgamate it with some other enterprise. In this event, the composition for the creditors, which is at present estimated at 15 to 20 per cent. of the liabilities, amounting to 9,000,000m., will no doubt be larger.



TO CORRESPONDENTS.—Please write clearly and concisely on one side of the paper only. All communications should be accompanied by the names and addresses of the writers. Publication of letters does not imply our agreement with the arguments or approval of the statements therein. If queries are submitted, each should be written on a separate piece of paper. We do not reply to queries by post, and can only answer on subjects presumably of interest to our readers generally. Letters received after the early posts on Wednesday cannot as a rule be dealt with in the current week's issue.

BUSINESS INFORMATION.—We have very full records of the makers or agents for articles and products connected with the chemical and drug trades, and supply information respecting them by post to inquirers. Inquiries regarding any articles which cannot be traced in this manner are inserted under "Information Wanted."

Lambkin's Cream.

SIR,—Referring to the letters appearing in the pharmaceutical Press on "Lambkin's" cream, I am rather curious to know whether Colonel Lambkin claims to have originated the preparation called by his name, and, if so, the date and place of publication of his formula.

Yours faithfully,

December 9.

J. E. SAUL.

[Colonel Lambkin communicated to the "British Medical Journal," November 11, 1905, p. 1254, a long paper on intramuscular injections of mercury for the cure of syphilis. In that he made no claim to being the originator of the cream to which his name has been applied.—EDITOR.]

The President's Speech.

SIR,—The chair of the Pharmaceutical Society has been a hard one for many years, and it does not soften as it gets older. For this reason I have never severely criticised any President, and I am quite aware that Mr. Rymer Young merits our sympathy in his difficult position rather than our blame. His speech at Sheffield indicates a change of front on the part of the Council, but as he gave but a meagre forecast of his future policy, the matter might be allowed to develop meantime, were it not for the following passage :

The object would be to secure the support of those parties who were represented in the permanent officials of the Government, and who, up to the present time, had been distinctly hostile. He had a perfect realisation of the fact that no progress could be made until they secured the support and good hearing of these gentlemen.

Will Mr. Rymer Young kindly tell us who are the parties constitutionally represented by the permanent officials of the Government? Members of the House of Commons constitutionally represent the people, members of the House of Lords constitutionally represent themselves, and no matter how much we may object to men of the Lord St. Aldwyn type, so long as their position is constitutional, we must tolerate their control. But whom do the permanent officials represent? Perhaps Mr. Rymer Young says, "Well, if you were brought into touch with them, you would find they not only represent, but control, their masters, the Government of the day, in these minor matters." Quite so, but they do not represent, and they have no right to control me; and I, as a voter, never sent a man to Parliament to be dictated to or controlled by them. Suppose I wanted some concession from the Duke of Bareacres, and he told me that in these matters he followed the lead of his valet, would I try to meet the views of the valet to secure the support of the Duke? As a private individual I might be left to decide as to my own honour and dignity; but if I were President of the Pharmaceutical Society, I would think of the honour and dignity of the Pharmaceutical Society, and do no such thing. Who are these permanent officials to whom we must go hat in hand? Are they of the tribe of Sir John Numskull, younger son of the Hon. Tommy Numskull, who was a younger son of that old Baron my Lord Numskull of Numskull, all men in whom we have no interest at all, beyond

the fact that we have to provide light offices and heavy salaries for all the younger sons who appear on this remarkable genealogical tree? According to Mr. Rymer Young, these men have always been hostile to us. Let him know this: that between these men and him there can be no such thing as compromise. Compromise means a giving way on both sides; but in this case the giving way must be all on the side of the Pharmaceutical Society. These Jacks-in-office never give, they only take. They, in public policy, belong to an old tribe of "takers," and when they come across that small and benighted tribe, known and scoffed at as "givers," they stick their tongues in their cheeks and "rook" them. Legislation modelled on the ideas of these men would be worse than no legislation at all, and I am not sure that our policy at present ought to be one of immediate action. We might do well to try and block opposition Bills, and let the position develop a little more. I see all the difficulties of Mr. Rymer Young's position, and I am sure nobody will blame him if he fails to make legislative headway; but there will be plenty to blame him if he lays on us such legislation as will meet the demands of the permanent officials of the Government, who are probably all co-operators, and only act in defence of co-operation. In fact, if we get this kind of legislation it will smash the Pharmaceutical Society.

Dumfries, December 9.

JAMES REID.

Company Legislation.

SIR,—My attention has been drawn to a letter in this week's *C. & D.* on the above subject by Jay Mack. The substance of this letter is the same in tone as all his others; it has the odour of what Crosland describes in his "Un-speakable Scot" as the "manure-heap philosophy." Much of it is written in a wild, loose, and erratic sort of way, and it is this wildness that I have something to say about. . . . Among some commonsense some clap-trap was talked at the Sheffield dinner, but it does not follow that guests swallow everything that is said because they tolerate absolute passivity. There are times when one must be a gentleman. The commonsense portion of the President's speech was perhaps that which hinted at dropping attempts at legislation on past lines. If it is, does that prove that chemists have no legal rights and no claims? A right is a right, and it is not a wrong, and no amount of shuffling with words will make it a wrong. I do not know another chemist and druggist in this country, except Jay Mack, who delights at the prospect of voluntarily giving up one's legal right to the average impostor. Clearly I see nothing to chuckle about. But here is one—to wit, Jay Mack, a chemist and druggist—who has some sort of position, who has a title which cost him some time and money, and who is actually in ecstasies on the eve of its being filched away from him. If this is healthy merriment, I will not sit in the same galley. Now I ask, Why did he qualify at all if his qualification is not worth defending? . . . Jay Mack also attempts to ridicule a writer in a contemporary journal some time ago for a candid criticism of the average M.P. He contemptuously sneers at the same writer because that writer reads Spencer, Mill, and Roman law, yet it did not occur to Jay Mack that he was laying bare his own ignorance. Will he bear in mind that Spencer, Mill, and Justinian were intellectual giants, and, compared to these men, he himself ranks as the veriest critic moth? It would do him much intellectual good to read Spencer, instead of wasting time imbibing the vulgarities of American pamphleteers. The Institutes of Justinian will show him a substantial legal code, upon which our own is more or less based. If the average M.P. read Spencer instead of attending mothers' meetings, we should get better legislation, and the chemist and druggist would get his intrinsic value writ in the Statute-book. . . . Jay Mack does not appear to know much about constitutional history or the evolution of Parliament, or he would not commit such sentiments to paper. If he is so satisfied with the enactments of his worthy M.P.s, and if he would test a case of justice for himself, let him get involved in litigation without abundant capital, and I think he will quickly alter his opinion. I have said in these columns how useless it is to ask for justice in face of overwhelming capital. I have seen this for some time past, but still I do not admit that we ask for what we ought not to have. If it were left to me, I should ask infinitely more when the time should

come for demanding simple justice. And I take it that it is some proof of man's manliness and sanity when he asks for what is his. . . . Why does Jay Mack persist in cramming Boots' name down every chemist's throat? Does he seek to conciliate Mr. Boot by his continual parade of Boots' companies? I don't think Mr. Boot is so easily gratified.

Yours truly,

Sheffield, December 9.

BERNARD ELLIS.

[We have excised unimportant portions of this letter referring to Jay Mack.—EDITOR.]

SIR,—Jay Mack is always instructive and stimulating, and frequently amusing. He is distinctly the latter in his epistle on company legislation. I write, however, to point out his unhappy choice of Mill and Spencer as typical specimens of erudite-book producers; and I think I am right in assuming that although J. M. is not as yet a M.P., he has nevertheless yet to make acquaintance with the writings of those two celebrated philosophers. When he does so he will, I think, be astonished to find there, logically and lucidly set forth, the very ideas of individual liberty and initiative which are the strong points in his own philosophy. Spencer is, indeed, the champion exponent of private enterprise, and if J. M. would read his sociological works he would find much to refresh and satisfy his intellect and to consolidate his scheme of things, general and pharmaceutical. Indeed, it would be well for the trade if there was a little reading of Herbert Spencer among its members. Those who are open to logical conviction might then grasp the fact that State interference is a thing to be checked; and we should have less crying out for the Society and the Government "to do something." Spencer's philosophy also illuminates the very evolution which our trade is now undergoing—the differentiation of a retail distributor who does not make but merely sells, from the skilled maker and originator, and the disappearance of the economically obsolescent "dispensing chemist." Social problems, including our own pharmaceutical problem, are as much subjects of scientific study and speculation as, say, window-ticket writing, buying quinine, or the unexpected precipitate in a mixture. There is no distinction in kind between the scientific spirit and the practical spirit; all minds are not satisfied with small individual judgments on small particular questions. They require a broader scheme of things which shall include their own personal problem. There is nothing incompatible in holding a comprehensive scientific view of life and being a cash chemist. It enables one to take cash chemistry for just what it is worth. As for that mediæval survival the "professional spirit," my sincerest wish is that Jay Mack's vigorous pen will never cease to prod it.

DIABOLO-CASH CHEMIST. (54/8.)

Strong Soluble Binioidide Tablets.

SIR,—It is all very well for everybody to laugh when such blunders as that mentioned by Mr. Naylor at the evening meeting on Tuesday last are pointed out in the book published by authority of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain. Will not someone own up to the fact that he wrote the monograph on p. 1302 stating: "Zinc should be entirely soluble in diluted hydrochloric acid, . . . and the solution should yield no characteristic reaction with the tests for arsenium"? May I also point out a blunder? On p. 1065 chemists are directed to prepare "strong soluble binioidide tablets" by compressing 875 grains of mercury and potassium iodide into 100 tablets, "one of which should be dissolved in 20 fluid ounces of water to make a solution containing 1 in 1,000 of mercury binioidide suitable for the treatment of wounds." Let the chemist make such "soluble" tablets and send them to his medical man or surgeon—he would be told that the solution is *not* suitable for the treatment of wounds—then let him tell the medical man or surgeon where he found his working formula. Small wonder the mercury and potassium iodide in question (*vide* p. 504) is "not much used in solid form." It is said to be "soluble" in water—all I can say is, let the chemist drop the yellow prismatic crystals into water and show the Pharmaceutical Society's Book Committee what happens; then teach the said committee that the body $(\text{HgI}_2\text{KI})_2 \cdot 3\text{H}_2\text{O}$ must have sufficient potassium iodide added to it to at least convert it into $\text{HgI}_2 \cdot 2\text{KI}$ to make a solution—in practice even more is required—so at least we manufacturers find, otherwise there is a reversion. Let the manufacturing

chemist's workman leave out the alkali in making soap, or do anything else equally stupid, he would then have to do something else than laugh, and the public would desist from buying that soap. These are plain truths.

Yours truly,

TABLET-MANUFACTURER. (48/32.)

Prosperity and Pharmacy.

SIR,—I notice that the figures issued by the Board of Trade tend to show that the year 1907 has been an exceptionally good one for the trade of the country, but it has been a disastrous one for chemists more than any other class of business men, not only because of the poor demand for summer medicines and requisites, entailing decreased returns and profits, but also on account of the failure of certain limited companies (in which probably most of the shareholders are chemists) to pay any dividends. Not only do the investors see no return for their investments, but they have the mortification of seeing the shares, for which probably they paid more than par, decrease in value 50 to 80 per cent., and their little capital depleted to such an extent that it will take years (if ever) for them to regain what has been lost. Ilford and Camwal are two such companies; the former has certainly paid a small dividend, but the latter has nothing for the ordinary shareholder, and, as "Xrayser" says, "it is not likely that these drops are due exclusively to the weather."

Yours, etc.,

MENTHOL. (52/45.)

The Prescribing Chemist and Dispensing Doctor.

SIR,—Allow me through the medium of your valuable paper to express my opinion of the business transacted by the General Medical Council on November 26 *re* "The Prescribing Chemist." In the first place, who is it that has made the prescribing chemist? The medical men themselves. They are not content with the usual fee, but must do their own dispensing, which in many cases is done by an incompetent person. How many doctors employ qualified dispensers with the Hall or Minor certificates? Is there any wonder why the chemist retaliates by doing prescribing work? What is the Pharmaceutical Society doing to better the financial position of a qualified man? Is there any wonder at a scarcity of apprentices in the drug-trade when, after spending a three or a five years' apprenticeship and taking the Minor, one is offered the "princely salary," as a dispenser at the Salford Royal Hospital, at 80*l.* per annum (outdoors)? (*C. & D. Supplement*, November 30.) Why does not the Pharmaceutical Society approach the General Medical Council and endeavour to come to terms? "Live and let live" is no doubt a good maxim, but I am afraid that the General Medical Council fails to see it.

PRESCRIBER. (49/59.)

Legal Queries.

S. C. (51/40).—You will find the terms of the Prevention of Corruption Act in the *C. & D. Diary*, p. 229, so far as Christmas gifts are concerned. If given to principals they are not illegal, but if corruptly given to or corruptly accepted by agents or servants as an inducement or reward for doing or forbearing to do something in connection with the employer's business, they are illegal. The Act came into force on January 1, 1907.

W. P. K. (52/20).—(1) We have previously stated that the title "dental chemist" may or may not be an infringement of the Dentists Act. If you, a person who supplies artificial teeth and otherwise acts as a dentist, use it, you go a good way towards inviting the attention of the British Dental Association, as the title "dental chemist" might reasonably be argued to be equivalent, in your case, to "dental practitioner." On the other hand, a chemist who supplies dental chemicals and preparations and does not practise as a dentist is a "dental chemist," and if registered under the Pharmacy Acts may call himself so. (2) "Rubwel" is the name of a preparation made by the Rubwel Co.

Query (53/39).—None of the titles which you mention bring the medicines within the charge of medicine stamp-duty, so that a licence is not required for their sale.

Saline (44/55).—ISOTONIC or NORMAL SOLUTION.—A wrong percentage was given last week; it should be 0.62 per cent. of sodium chloride, or 11 grains in 4 oz.

